The Star and Sentinel.

BY HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867. VOL. 67. NO. 30—WHOLE NO. 3462.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Wednesday afternoon, by Messrs. HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞The circulation of THE STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms, CASH.

The Office of Publication is on Baltimore st., between the Public Square and the Court House.

All correspondence should be addressed to HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
Publishers.

Professional Cards, &c.

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.
Reference—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.
May 29, 1867.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.
☞Office at his residence in the three story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.
Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [May 29, 1867.

CLAIM AGENCY.—The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington.
R. G. McCREARY,
May 29, 1867. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

D. McCONAUGHY, *Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Claim Agent.* Office on Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, one door west of Buehler's Drug Store.
During the session of the Senate he will attend at his office on Saturdays, and has also made arrangements that his clients and their business will at all times receive prompt attention. May 29, 1867.

SAMUEL D. SCHMUCKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 43 Lexington st., Baltimore, Md.
Will give prompt attention to all Professional matters, as well as loans collections and investments.
April 15, 1867.—6m

J. P. CLARKSON. C. VAN SCHAACK.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 82 Dearborn Street,
P. O. Box, 711. CHICAGO, ILL.
☞Refer to the Editors of the "Star & Sentinel."
Nov. 1, 1866.—1y

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL
Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the Compiler Office.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

DR. COOK,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Having permanently located in Hanover, Pa., respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
REFERENCES.
Prof. Ad. Lippe, M. D., Philadelphia,
" J. C. Morgan, M. D., "
Wm. H. Cook, M. D., Carlisle, Pa.,
Hon. Edward McPherson, Gettysburg, Pa.,
David Wills, Esq., "
Rev. J. A. Rose, Hanover, Pa.
☞Office on the Square, five doors west of Carlisle st., second door from Central Hotel. [May 29, 1867.—1y

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the provinces of this Dentist—Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call.
May 29, 1867.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond next door to McClellan's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.
May 29, 1867.

SURVEYOR AND LICENSED CONVEYANCER. The undersigned, having taken out a Conveyancer's License, will, in connection with the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, attend to the
WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING OF SALES, &C.
Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable. Post-office address, Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa. J. B. WITHEROW.
May 29, 1867.—1y

OH! YES! OH! YES!
THE undersigned having taken out an Auctioneer's license, offers his services to the public, and would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to attend promptly to all business in this line. By strict attention to business he hopes to render entire satisfaction. ☞Charges will be very moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Address
HIRAM ALBERT,
Clearspring, York Co. Pa.
May 29, 1867.—1f.

Marble Yards.

CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS
CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EAST MIDDLE ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED IN THE FINEST STYLE OF THE ART.
May 29, 1867.—1f

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.
MEALS & BRO.
In East York Street, Gettysburg, Pa. Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, SUCH AS MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., &c.
at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.—☞Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

Hotel and Restaurants.

KEYSTONE HOTEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.
NOW OPEN.
THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage. [May 29, 1867.

EAGLE HOTEL.
The largest and most commodious in
GETTYSBURG, PENNA.
CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.
☞An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, runs to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges.
May 29, 1867.—tf

Carpenters and Contractors.

G. C. CASHMAN. H. H. ROWE.
CARPENTERING.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the Carpenting in the Shop formerly occupied by George Schryock, deceased. We are prepared to do any work in our line of business and as reasonable as any other establishment in Gettysburg.
We hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867.—tf CASHMAN & ROWE.

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY
AND ALL OTHERS
WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the
CARPENTERING BUSINESS
at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced Hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
☞Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867. WM. ORRITTMAN.

Bakery.

NEW BAKERY. NEWPORT & SIEGLER,
Mechanics' Bakery, South Washington str., half square from the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg. Constantly on hand, the best of
Bread,
Crackers,
Cakes,
Pretzels, &
Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residence at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. GIVE US A CALL.
April 16, 1864.

Banks.

THE
First National Bank of Gettysburg,
ALLOWS
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
AS USUAL.
Buys and Sells all Kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD AND SILVER,
Converts 7-30 Notes into 5-20 U. S. Bonds.
☞Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
GEO. ARNOLD, *Cashier.*
April 11, 1867.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG will cash 5-20 and 10-40 U. S Bonds, also 7-30 and Compound Interest Notes.
GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
Oct 11, 1866.

Gettysburg National Bank.
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
bought and sold.
Orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
promptly executed.
☞INTEREST allowed on SPECIAL DEPOSITS at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., according to length of time of deposit.
April 11, 1867. T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

DREXEL & CO.
34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
Without charge, and at present with a PROFIT to the HOLDER.
GOLD, SILVER,
and
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
Applications by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission here or in New York. Orders solicited.
Feb. 21, 1867.—3m

$23.000.000.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
Bankers, Philadelphia.

Hardware, Cutlery &c.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES
THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Coach Findings, Shoe Findings, Cabinet Maker's Tools, Housekeeper's Fixtures, All kinds of Iron &c
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above, but what can be had at this Store. Every class of Mechanic's can be accommodated here with tools and findings and Housekeeper's can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
May 29, 1867.

Confections, Ice Cream, Toys, &c.

SOMETHING NEW
IN GETTYSBURG
The undersigned has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now prepared to supply them with the famous
OREAM SODA,
drawn from Dow's Soda Fountain, which has become so popular in the cities. If you have never tasted this delicious drink, you don't know what you have missed.—Try it. Once tasted, you will become a regular patron. I have also opened my
ICE CREAM SALOON,
with accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and am prepared to supply private families. Parties, &c., on reasonable terms. Also, constantly on hand, fresh
CONFECTIONS,
Cakes, &c. Call at the old established stand on Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church adjoining the Keystone Hotel.
May 29, 1867.—3m E. H. MINNIGH.

Fresh Confectionery, &c.
THE subscriber calls the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, to his fine Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street.
Cakes, Candies, and every description of Confections together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of fruits always on hand.
Parties, public and private, as well as families will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise,) and other refreshments at their houses, upon short notice.
Having spent a life-time at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction.
Call and see the Confectionary.
JOHN GRUEL.
May 29, 1867.

TOYS, Notions, Marbles, &c., at J. M. WARNER'S

GO and see J. M. Warner's Store.

FRESH CONFECTIONARIES at J. M. WARNER'S.

THE finest and freshest FRUITS, NUTS, &c., at J. M. WARNER'S.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., at J. M. WARNER'S.

MUSHROOM CRACKERS, something new in Gettysburg, at J. M. WARNER'S.

Millinery.

1867. SPRING MILLINERY, 1867.
MISS McCREARY has just opened a large and carefully selected Stock of FANCY BONNETS and Ornaments,
Straw Bonnets, Velvets,
Shaker Hoods, Malines,
Ribbons, Rushes,
Flowers, Laces,
Silks, Frames,
Crapes, Wires
Nets,
From long experience in business she feels confident of offering to customers a better selected and cheaper assortment of goods than can be found out of the cities, and cordially invites ladies to call and examine the goods.
To Milliners who may favor her with their custom, all patterns with instructions will be given gratis.
She also offers a very handsome assortment of FANCY and TOILET GOODS of the latest styles, and hopes a continuance of the patronage she has in years past so liberally received
May 29-tf

1867.] LADIES [1867.
CALL THIS WAY.
Jennie L. Rinehart and Annie E. Cook.
ARE now opening a good assortment of SPRING STYLES in Hunterstown, including HATS of all descriptions; also, BONNETS made to order, neat and cheaply. Bleaching done in the shortest notice. Being always willing to oblige we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. [April 15, 1867.—3m

WANTED—Musk Rat and Mink Skins—the highest market price paid by
THO. G. HARRIS.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

ROW & WOODS,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

ROW & WOODS
Have fine Alpaca, Mohair, Lenо, Poplin, Lawn and DeLaine Dress Goods.

ROW & WOODS
Have Calicoes in great variety, at 8 cents a yard and upwards.

ROW & WOODS
Have Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at 10 cents a yard and upwards.

ROW & WOODS,
Have Domestic Ginghams, Flannels, Checks and Shirtings at greatly reduced prices.

ROW & WOODS
Have Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Stockings, Gloves and Handkerchiefs of finest styles.

ROW & WOODS
Have Parasols and Fans, which, for beauty and cheapness, "can't be beat."

ROW & WOODS
Have Table Linen, Toweling, Cambrics, Jaconets, Brilliants, Swiss and other White Goods.

ROW & WOODS
Have Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloth, Sack Flannel, &c., as cheap as the cheapest."

ROW & WOODS
Have Hats, for Men and Boys, in great variety, of the latest styles, at the lowest prices.

ROW & WOODS
Have Shoes and Gaiters, of best quality, made to order, of latest style, at lower prices than the same quality can be bought elsewhere.
May 29, 1867.—tf

NEW GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
ELEGANT CALICOES
At 12 1-2 Cents,
GOOD MUSLINS
At 12 1-2 Cents.
ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
Call at once and buy some of the cheap Goods now opening
AT FAHNESTOCKS.
May 29, 1867.

WORTH KNOWING!
CHEAP DRY GOODS!
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
WENTZ, OVERBAUGH & CO.,
ON
BROADWAY, HANOVER, PA.
In the Room formerly occupied by J. E. Cremer & Son.
HAVING just returned from the Eastern cities, where they have bought a large and well selected Stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
They are now prepared to offer to the public Goods of every description usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store, at
LOWER RATES
Than they have been since the war.
☞They invite all to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞Remember their Stock is entirely new, and bought since the last
GREAT DECLINE
IN PRICES
WENTZ, OVERBAUGH & CO.
May 29 1867.—tf

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.
THE undersigned are just opening an immense stock of Goods suitable for Spring and Summer Wear. Call and see them. Calicoes from 10 cents to 18, and everything else in proportion.
DUPHORN & HOFFMAN,
May 29.—tf N. W. Cor. Diamond or Square.

CALL AT THE
NEW STORE!
OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
Gettysburg, Penn'a.
NEW GOODS
AND LOW PRICES!
The undersigned have opened a new Dry Goods Store, in Kendlehart's building, directly opposite the Court-house, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, and start with a splendid stock, embracing everything to be found in a first-class establishment. Bought for cash, and at the latest decline, we can offer bargains that must astonish every one. Come and see for yourselves, and you will find what we here say verified. With good Goods, small profits, and fair and square dealing, we hall endeavor to deserve, what we most respectfully ask, a liberal share of public patronage.
We offer a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Jeans, Cottonades, Vestings, Gloves, Suspenders, Neck Ties, and everything else in the Gentleman's line.
For the Ladies we have SILKS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, Berages, Lawns, Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Gloves, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, White Goods, with whatever else may be called for.
Also, a large stock of MUSLINS, Sheetings, Tickings, CARPETINGS, QUEENS-WARE, Umbrellas, Window Shades, &c., &c.
Call at the New Store, opposite the Court-house, and examine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
May 29, 1867. ERBERT & MILLIOTT.

LOOK TO
YOUR INTERESTS!
AT the south end of Main street, Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., can be found an assortment of
NEW GOODS
at reduced prices,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of all kinds; Calicoes at 10 per yard, Muslins 12½ cents per yard;
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR
proportionately cheap.
ALSO CHEAP GROCERIES,
Sugar at 10 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. Determined not to be undersold, and considering it a pleasure to show goods, we extend an invitation to all. Come and see our stock, as we believe it will be to your interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.
May 29, 1866.—3m DANNER & SHIELDS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Clothing just received at FICKING'S

THE north-west corner of the square Gettysburg, Pa., is the place to buy cheap Goods. Call and satisfy yourself. DUPHORN & HOFFMAN.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE OLD FASHIONED CHOIR.

I have fancied, sometimes, the old Bethelbent beam
That trembled to earth in the Patriarch's dream,
Was a ladder of song in that wilderness rest,
From the pillow of stone to the Blue of the Blest,
And the angels descending to dwell with us here,
"Old Hundred," and "Corinth," and "China," and "Mear."

All the hearts are not dead, not under the sod,
That those breaths can blow open to Heaven and God!
Ah! "Silver Street" leads by a bright golden road—
Oh! not to the hymns that in harmony flowed,
But those sweet human psalms in the old-fashioned choir—
To the girl that sang alto—the girl that sang air!

"Let us sing to His praise," the minister said:
All the psalm-books at once fluttered open at "York,"
Summed their long, dotted wings in the words that he read,
While the leader leaped into a tune just ahead,
And politely picked up the key-note with a fork;
And the vicious old viol went growling along
At the heels of the girls, in the rear of the song.

I need not a wing—bid no genii come,
With a wonderful web from Arabian loom,
To bear me again up the river of Time—
When the world was its rythm and life was its rhyme;
Where the stream of the years flowed so noiseless and narrow,
That across it there floated the song of a sparrow.

For a sprig of green carraway carries me there,
To the old village church and the old village choir,
When clear off the floor my feet slowly swung,
And timed the sweet pulse of the praise as they sung,
Till the glory aslant the afternoon sun
Seemed the rafters of gold in God's temple begun!

You may smile at the nasals of old Deacon Brown,
Who followed by scent till he ran the tune down;
And dear sister Green, with more goodness than grace,
Rose and fell on the tunes as she stood in her place,
And where "Coronation" exultingly flows,
Tried to reach the high tones on the tips of her toes!

To the land of the leal they went with their song,
Where the choir and chorus together belong,
Oh! be lifted ye gates! Let me hear them again—
Blessed Song, Blessed Sabbath, forever, amen!

THE WINTER OF THE HEART.

A beautiful writer counsels wisely when he says: "Live so that good angels may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart. Let no chilling influence freeze up the fountains of sympathy and happiness in its depths; no cold burden settle over withered hopes, like the snow on faded flowers; no blast of discontent moan and shriek through its desolate chambers. Your life-path may lead through trials, which for a time seem utterly to impede your progress, and shut out the very light of heaven from your anxious gaze. Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious room may be changed for an humble one, the soft couch for a straw pallet, the rich viands for the coarse food of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you, and the cold unpitying world pass you with scarcely a look or word of compassion. You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily on to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and the base avarice that would extort the last farthing, till you well nigh turn in disgust from your fellow beings. Death may sever the dear ties that bind you to earth, and leave you in tearful darkness. That noble, manly boy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the tomb cannot wholly subdue.—Amid all these sorrows do not come to the conclusion that nobody was ever so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every anticipation of 'better days' in the unknown future. Do not lose your faith in human excellence, because confidence has sometimes been betrayed, nor believe that friendship was only a delusion, and love a bright phantom which glides away from our grasp. Do not think that you are fated to be miserable, because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuits. Do not declare that God has forsaken you when your way is hedged about with thorns, or repine sinfully when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave. Keep a holy trust in heaven through every trial; bear adversity with fortitude, and look upwards in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim, and your limbs weary; when your steps falter on the verge of death's gloomy vale, still retain the freshness and buoyancy of spirit which will shield you from the winter of the heart."

THE WIND-SWEPT HARP.

It is related that in Germany there stood two vast towers, far apart, on the extremes of a castle; and that the old baron to whom this castle belonged, stretched huge wires across from one to the other, thus constructing an Æolian harp. Ordinary winds produced no effect upon the mighty instrument; but when fierce storms and wild tempests came rushing down the sides of the mountains and through the valleys, and hurled themselves against these wires, they began to roll out the most majestic strains of music that can be conceived.

It is thus with many of the deepest and grandest emotions of the human soul. The soft and balmy zephyrs that fan the brows of ease, and cheer the hours of prosperity and repose, give no token of inward strength and bracing which the tempests' wrath discloses. But when storms and hurricanes assault the soul, the bursting wail of anguish rises with the swells of jubilant grandeur, and sweeps upward to the throne of God as a song of triumph, victory, and praise.

Blessed are such hours of trial to the saint of God. His tribulation worketh patience, and his richest experiences are begotten of sorrows, and born of tears and sighs. The cross presses sweet songs for the soul that without it would only give discordant strains of murmuring and complaint. The fiery furnace brings out the faith that defies and overcomes the fire; and the deeper our afflictions the grander the strains that awake within our hearts.—*The Christian.*

BEAUTIFUL PRAYERS.

The prayers are beautiful that reach the throne of God. The fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much and is beautiful. The prayer of the widow and the fatherless, who have no helper save Him who heareth the orphan's cry, is indeed beautiful. The prayer of the infant as he takes God's promise in his most implicit grasp, as he does his mother's hand, is beautiful. The prayer of the lowly saint unlettered and ungrammatical, is beautiful. The prayer of the poor man when "God delivered him out of his trouble," was beautiful. The prayer of the publican who smote upon his breast and said, "God be merciful to me a sinner," was beautiful. The prayer of Stephen, when amid the storm of stones he cried before he fell asleep, "Lay not this sin to their charge," was beautiful.

There is a grammar and rhetoric of Heaven, but it is foreign to the culture of this world. The courtiers there wear "wedding garments" and they speak celestial language; but sometimes they seem ragged and ignorant to the eyes that are blinded with the clay and dust of our earthly roadside.

We cannot always discern the fashions of Heaven. There is a frippery that sometimes claims to be the garb divine, but it is mere tinsel. There is an "excellency of speech" which is jargon and mockery in the ear of God. There is "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal"—mere clatter, and not celestial music at all.

There are "beautiful prayers" that are unlively and abominable before the Searcher of Hearts.

HOW TO DO GOOD.

Dr. Johnson wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal at once will never do anything." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovel of dirt after another; one shovel at a time. Thus, drops make the ocean. Hence we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never wait to do a great deal of good at once. If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts one after another; speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time; we must do the first thing we can, and the next, and the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the way to accomplish anything. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.

THE REPROOF.

Whisper it softly,
When nobody's near,
Let not those accents
Fall harsh on the ear.
She is a blossom
Too tender and frail
For the keen blast—
The pitiless gale.

Whisper it gently,
'Twill cost thee no pain;
Gentle words rarely
Are spoken in vain;
Threats and reproaches
The stubborn may move—
Noble the conquest
Aided by love.

Whisper it kindly,
'Twill pay thee to know
Penitent tear-drops
Down her cheeks flow.
Has she from virtue
Wandered astray?
Guide her foot gently,
Rough is the way.
She has no parent,
None of her kin;
Lead her from error,
Keep her from sin.
Does she lean on thee?
Cherish the trust;
God to the merciful
Ever is just.

THE GENTLEMAN.

He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He is not one thing to the man's face and another behind his back.

If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eyes, whether they flutter at his window or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He invades no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notice to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted by himself out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no offices, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fall of rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he have rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open, manly.—In short, whatever he judges honorable, he practices toward every man.

COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

Have the courage to discharge a debt when you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy coat," even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to make a will and a just one.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities," but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you pay for your new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretences.

☞As you would be lovely in the sight of God, strive to be Christian-like. Certainly it is the Spirit of Christ within you, and the beauty of Christ upon you, which only can make you lovely; the more you resemble him in holiness, the more will you manifest of true excellence; and the more frequent and spiritual your communion with Christ, the more of the loveliness of Christ will he stamp upon your spirits, changing you into the same image, from glory to glory.—*Flaval.*

[From the N. Y. Independent.

AN AFTERNOON AT GETTYSBURG.

BY HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 9, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. TILTON:

When we shook hands for good-bye last Monday, you insisted that I must write you my impressions of my first visit to this historic battle-field; and here they are.

I was fortunate, on arriving here this afternoon, in finding that my valued friend and associate, Mr. McPherson, the deservedly popular Clerk of the House, who resides here, had arranged that Rev. J. R. Warner should accompany us. Mr. W. is a Presbyterian minister of this borough, who was a deeply interested spectator of those eventful days of July, 1863; who has since then studied most thoroughly all the movements of the divisions, corps, and armies—conversed with all the generals, Union and Rebel, who have visited the battle-field; and who is, therefore, a walking encyclopedia of its history.

On this beautiful May afternoon, so much more lovely after the storm of the last three days, I felt an indescribable sadness stealing over me, when we stood on Cemetery Hill, with the quiet town of Gettysburg beneath us, and the thousands of graves of our dead soldiers from eighteen States, all around.—The fields, and forests, and gardens were bright with the glorious resurrection of spring, and the air was full of that electric vigor which braces nerves and sinews for the active duties of life. But these were forgotten for the moment, as we remembered that we stood on the ground sanctified by the patriot blood that had flowed here so freely to save our imperiled land from destruction. In a little while, however, I was listening eagerly to the clear and vivid recital of the exciting scenes of those great days—the marching and countermarching of regiments and armies, the charge, the shock of the contending legions, the repulse, and the final victory when Lee's confident and enthusiastic army was hurled back toward the Potomac.

Before us stretched the long line of the South Mountains, over which the invaders came from the Cumberland Valley, which is the Pennsylvania extension of the Shenandoah; and on either side was the high ground, from Culp's Hill on the right to Round Top on the left, which military genius had selected as the stronghold where the Union hosts were to encounter the cohorts of the rebellion. Between the key-point of our situation, where we stood, and the mountains, was the ridge where, on the first day of July, the contending forces met, where the gallant Reynolds fell, and where the enemy won the first point in this bloody game, of which a nation was the stake.

But Providence, which has so signally guarded our destinies through all the history of our Republic, seemed to interpose in our favor even in this gloomy hour of disaster. A fortunate order by Lee prevented Ewell from occupying Culp's Hill, which would have been fatal, in all probability, to our final success. Sedgwick, with his brilliant march of 35 miles in 24 hours, from toward York, brought up his corps. Hancock took command, by Meade's order, of Reynolds' corps, after his untimely death, and brought order out of disorder. And the noble Howard, with one arm lost before Richmond, but ready to give the other with his heart's blood for his country, occupied this hill, with our grim cannon, and their brave cannoniers, bristling at every angle and before every possible approach.

On the second day Providence again interfered on the side of Liberty. Ewell and Longstreet were both to attack our lines simultaneously and in force. But while the latter charged with the usual rebel impetuosity and daring (which I would not underrate) at 4 P. M., the former was not ready till 8, and the day ended in a drawn battle.

The next day the decisive conflict opened. I have neither time nor space to give you even the faintest abstract of the hand-to-hand encounters by which it was distinguished in our battle-record. Of the daring charge which Geary led at Culp's Hill, where by 11 A. M. he had recovered all that had been lost in that direction the previous day, and where 1,250 Confederates left on the ground attested its sanguinary character, every one has heard. But what, of course, impressed me most was the final charge of the rebels upon the weakest point in our line—a depression of ground between Cemetery Hill and Round Top—which settled the fortunes of the day, and enshrined Gettysburg in all loyal hearts.—And, as the graphic chronicler of this scene kindled with enthusiasm as he spoke, it seemed to rise before my eyes as palpably as it did before my mind.

Massing 16,000 fresh and vigorous troops against the point where our line was to be broken—with their battle-flags of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Antietam in the van, to inspire the soldiers who had so often fought under them—with their 145 cannon all in position, and cannonading our whole line to prevent succor to the attacked point, they marched across the level plain, from behind the skirt of woods where they had prepared for the charge, to what all felt was to be the final encounter. One-third of the distance was accomplished safely, and onward they moved. But now the Union cannon opened upon them, and the wind-rows of dead, cut in lanes through the advancing army, attested the accuracy of the Union cannoniers. Closing up together, as their ranks thinned, onward still they rushed. Gibbon gallops along the Union line to restrain the impetuosity of our riflemen, exclaiming, "Not yet! Not yet! Hold your fire, boys!" Advancing on the right and left, to flank and envelop the enemy, dashed Hays, of Pennsylvania, and Stannard, of Vermont; the latter with his "nine-months men," whose time had expired, but who had volunteered for the daring struggle, and who left half their number on the field. And by 5 P. M. the contest was over—but 3,000 left of that rebel force to retreat, their whole army was flying toward the mountains, and Gettysburg was won. The next morning the stirring strains of victory with which the Union bands on Cemetery Hill saluted the anniversary of American Independence unconsciously responded to the same glorious music from the ramparts of conquered Vicksburg, in the distant West, and were echoed by rejoicing millions throughout the land.

I dare not trespass on your space further, except to say that, as we drove around these scenes of thrilling interest, and passed the barn where the gallant Sickles left the limb he gave for the Union; the tree where the Mississippi Barksdale, shot in the head and dying, sent that message to his wife, "Tell her I fought like * * * * and died like a soldier;" and that spot around which cluster such saddening reminiscences, where the two orators of Gettysburg (who have joined since then the heroes of whose deeds they spoke) addressed the assembled thousands—Everett's address was womanly, took the letter and laid with the classic and polished funeral eulogy, and Lincoln, with that dozen lines, which will live as long as the Republic survives, where he pointed to the graves around him as the sacrifices made by the immortal dead, "that governments *of* the people, *for* the people, *by* the people, should not perish on the earth."

I must send this hastily-written letter without revision; for, with daily travel and lecturing, I have not time even to copy it.

ARAB DINNER CUSTOMS.

A correspondent of a London journal having dined in the Arab Custom at the Exhibition, makes a note in the English fashion: "There were nine in the party. As we were ushered into the dining apartment, a servant handed each guest a towel, and held a metallic basin, while another poured water over the hands. We were then seated on cushions, on the floor, around a circular metallic table, about eighteen inches high, with a rim around it. In front of each guest was a spoon and piece of bread. First came soup, of which each dipped. Then boiled fowl was placed in the center of the table, and rapidly and gracefully carved by the governor with his fingers. He, then, with his fingers, passed a piece to each. The greatest compliment an Arab can pay is to pass you the leg of a fowl, after first having bitten off a mouthful for himself. Then came eleven other dishes in rapid succession, each served in the same manner—even dishes that were like our pies and puddings. The cooking was all good, seasoning excellent. After we arose from the table come long pipes—*chibouz*, and coffee—preceding which, however, the ceremony of washing the hands was gone through with, and they needed it. We were soon ushered into the main hall of the house, and witnessed an exhibition of dancing, accompanied by Egyptian instrumental music. The dancing women are the most beautiful of all "the fair and frail" of Egypt, and dance as did the daughter of Herodias—which, I should say, was all the worse for the daughter."

A POSER.

The worthy gentleman who rules the rising generation of boys in a certain town in Tennessee, had occasion recently to correct a little fellow named Johnny. Now Johnny got into a fit of what is called "sulks," because he was whipped, and in order to convince him that he was justly and necessarily punished, his teacher had recourse to the following argument. "Well, Johnny, suppose you were riding a big horse to water, and had a keen switch in your hand, and all at once the horse were to stop and refuse to go any further, what would you do?" Johnny stifled his sobs for a moment, and looking up through his tears, replied, "I'd cluck to him, sir." "But, Johnny, suppose he wouldn't go for your clucking, what would you do then?" "I'd get down and lead him, sir." "And what if he were obstinate and would not let you lead him?" "Why, I'd take off his bridle and turn him loose, and walk home, sir." "You may go and take your seat, Johnny." Johnny could not be made to see the necessity for using the switch.

THE HEAD TURNED ROUND.

A crazy man was found at a grindstone sharpening a large butcher knife, and now and then examining the edge to see if it was keen.

"What are you doing there?"

"Don't you see? Sharpening this big knife."

"Yes, but what are you going to do with it when sharpened?"

"Cut old Ben Brown's head off, to be sure."

"What! you won't kill him, will you?"

"Oh, no! I'll only cut his head off and stick it right on again hind side before, just to let the old fellow look back on his past life! It would take him all the rest of his life to review it."

What a queer idea the lunatic had in his mind. And what if it were so, that every man when he reached a certain age had his face turned around, and was obliged to spend the rest of his days in looking over his past life! Wouldn't there be strange sights?—*Sunday School Times.*

GOING TO LAW.

Two Dutchmen who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them positively refused to bear any portion of the expenses necessary to the purchase of a few planks. Finally, the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing two sovereigns in his hand said:

"I give you all dish money if you make Hans do justice mit de pridge."

"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.

"Not more ash wun pound

The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met in Harrisburg on the 11th, and nominated Hon. GEO. SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge. The nomination was effected on the second ballot. The votes were:

	First ballot.	Second ballot.
George Sharswood,	50	85
John W. Maynard,	14	15
James Ryon,	14	11
Robert J. Sthar,	9	9
Walter H. Lowrie,	16	withdrawn.
William Elwell,	7	"
James H. Graham,	6	"
Gaylord Church,	3	"
Benjamin Grant,	2	"
Cyrus L. Pershing,	2	"
Whole number of votes,	123	120
Necessary to a choice,	62	61

The nomination of Judge SHARSWOOD was "set up" some weeks ago. We understand that our excellent friend, Judge FISHER, thought until a very recent period, that he had a chance of nomination, but he never had a ghost of a chance, not because he was not worthy, but because the Buchanan Democracy would not trust him, and he "wasn't in the ring."

Judge BLACK made two remarks in Convention about the nominee, which are worthy of attention. One, that Judge SHARSWOOD would give pure law; the other, that he ought to have been nominated for the office fifteen years ago. Both remarks are true in the sense intended. Judge SHARSWOOD is fifteen years too old for the place. His health is not firm, and his days of vigor and highest usefulness have passed. The term is for fifteen years; and he is now at an age at which he should be leaving the Bench instead of going on to it.—Judge WOODWARD declined a re-nomination because he considered himself too old to be re-elected. But Judge WOODWARD has greater endurance than Judge SHARSWOOD, and gives greater promise of continuing capacity for labor. The State is entitled to the services, in that great office, of a man in full vigor; and the Democracy have made a mistake in presenting as their candidate a gentleman so advanced and enfeebled.

Judge BLACK was right in endorsing Judge SHARSWOOD'S law. It is "pure," tested by Judge BLACK'S standard. Judge SHARSWOOD will, undoubtedly, decide (if he get a chance to decide at all) questions of political law, exactly as Judge BLACK would. They are types of the same class of mind. Each believes in the destructive doctrine of State Rights.—Each denied the power of the Government to put down the Rebellion. Each viewed with disfavor every step taken by the Government to save itself. Each gave his voice and vote throughout the war, against the necessary means and measures for sustaining the Nation in its armed conflict with rebellious Traitors. And each, to-day, is committed, by the logic of his position, to maintain the doctrines which he espoused before the war, continued through the war, and will seek to establish after the war. But this is precisely what it is of the highest importance that the people should guard against. Rebellion, defeated in the field, must not find a sanctuary in the Courts. The law of the land must not be tortured to justify or palliate past attempts at Treason, or open paths by which, in the future, new combinations of Traitors may advance upon the National Citadel. The results of the war, settled by the clash of arms, must be wrought into our jurisprudence, so that all the sanctions of law may be added to the obligations of patriotism, and doubts may not be raised again, as in 1861, either as to the duties of the Citizen or the rights of the Government.

To this work, Judge SHARSWOOD is as little adapted as Judge BLACK; and yet this is the special public work to which our Courts should apply themselves. In this interest we hesitate not to say, they should be organized. Our Supreme Court could not bear the misfortune of the re-election of Judge WOODWARD.—As little can it endure the election of Judge SHARSWOOD.

Next week, the Republican Convention will meet to nominate a candidate.—Many excellent names have been suggested. We trust they will be fully canvassed, and a choice made which will prove acceptable to the people. Above all, let it profit by the mistake of the Democracy. Let it nominate a man in the full vigor of life, and of pronounced political opinions on the vital questions of the day, so that the liberal spirit of the age may have a fit interpreter in the highest Court of our Commonwealth.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is temporarily sojourning in Canada, near Niagara Falls. He was recently in Toronto, and attended a wedding, and was received with distinction. During the whole war, Canada was a base for the operations of Rebel emissaries; and the sympathies of a considerable part of those Monarchists are, naturally enough, still with the defunct Confederacy.

Mason, Slidell, and other traitors are with Davis. Nobody now pretends that Davis is to be held to any responsibility for any of his crimes. President Johnson's "magnanimity" can not tolerate such justice!

The Administration, it has been notorious, has been trying to be rid of him for at least eighteen months. It will not be long before Breckinridge, and Mason, and Wigfall and that host of worthies will be back in the country, to resume control of the Democratic party.—How long the honest "rank and file" will stand such leadership, will appear in due time.

THE opinions of Attorney Gen. STANBERY, in which he takes the heart out of the Reconstruction bill, by refining away all the powers it gave to the Military officers, have produced great excitement over the country, are denounced by papers of all shades of opinion, and have made an extra session in July inevitable. Congress will not stand by, and have the heel put upon the Union men of the South. The President's folly has made sterner measures necessary.

THE Berks County Republicans at their late County Meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention, resolved in favor of a State Constitutional Convention to extend the elective franchise to all citizens, regardless of race or color, and to make such other reforms as may be needed to secure good government.

THE judicial elections recently held in the State of Illinois, have resulted in the success of the Republican candidates, with scarcely an exception. In the great North-west, the controling power of the country, in which the Democratic Party was once all-powerful, there is hardly enough of it left to go to seed.

PARKIN SCOTT AND JEFF. DAVIS.

Democratic newspapers are rejoicing over the election of T. PARKIN SCOTT, Esq., as the new City Judge of Baltimore City.

Mr. SCOTT was a member of the Legislature of Maryland of 1861, and was arrested in September of that year, by order of General MCCLELLAN, and put in Fort McHenry. As a member of that Legislature, in May, 1861, he made a long written report recommending among other things, that the United States Government "at once recognize the independence of the Confederate States." The report was adopted in the House yeas 45, nays 12, and in the Senate yeas 11, nays 3. But the United States wouldn't obey. June 10, Mr. SCOTT again voted for a resolution instructing the Congressmen from Maryland at the July session, then soon to meet, "to urge and vote for an immediate recognition of the independence of the Government of the Confederate States of America." He was a master-spirit in the Secession movement in Maryland, and avowed as his reason his distrust of and disgust at all free government and his desire to erect in the South, a stronger form with less infusion of popular privilege. The election of a man with such a record and such principles, to any Office, is a reproach to any people; and its endorsement by Democratic papers is only further proof how deeply they in heart sympathized with the Rebellion itself, and the principles which it sought vainly to establish.

The men who voted for Mr. SCOTT for Judge, could as consistently vote for Jeff. Davis for President. One was not more thoroughly committed to the principles and purposes of Secession than the other. The papers which can rejoice at the one event are probably preparing to follow the New York *Day Book*—a Democratic paper of the extreme State Rights school—into an advocacy of the nomination and election of the latter as President of the United States. We extract a recent article from the *Day Book*, to show the tendency of one branch of Democratic opinion:

"Jefferson Davis is, perhaps, the best representative American of this generation. He is an orator, soldier and statesman, with wonderfully clear conceptions of the American system of government, firm and indomitable in defence of his convictions, and certainly no purer man ever sat in an American Congress, or was ever connected with American public affairs. Within the past six years he has gone through a moral martyrdom probably never equalled before, and indeed passed through a physical martyrdom rarely equalled in modern times, and yet this man, who has suffered so deeply in defence of American freedom, and all that is valuable and sacred in her institutions, is called a rebel, and indicted for treason, and a considerable portion of the people honestly believe that he has committed great and almost unforgivable crimes."

THE Iowa Democrats have grown tired of being beaten 30,000 every year, and are casting about for allies. They ask all persons who "believe in the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of free institutions," to go into their primary meetings and help elect delegates to their State Convention of 30th June.

If the Iowa Democrats had always "believed in the integrity of the Union" as sacredly as they should; *and had avowed that belief*, the Southern Democrats could not have reasonably relied upon their sympathy and aid in securing Southern Independence. Yet this reliance by Southern Rebels upon the connivance and encouragement of Northern Democratic leaders was undoubtedly a leading motive in stimulating the Rebellious movement. And of these sympathizing Northern Democratic leaders, those of Iowa were among the most conspicuous, and the worst.

Nor was this expectation unnatural.—For when, in January, 1860, Ex-President PIERCE writing to his old friend, Jefferson Davis, said that if bloodshed should come "the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely, but within our own borders, in our own streets," and between the members of the Republican and Democratic parties, Davis supposed that this meant something, and acted accordingly. PIERCE'S failure to redeem his word by organizing a Democratic army in the North to fight the Union army in the rear while his friend Davis attacked it in front, is proof rather of his cowardice than his patriotism.

But the Iowa Democrats prate now of their belief in the "perpetuity of free institutions." It would have been better if they had shown this by their works, when "free institutions" were imperiled by the Slaveholders' Rebellion as they never will be again on this Continent, or probably on any other. The man whose mouth *then* refused to utter a word, or whose hand refused to give a blow, for "free institutions," is forever estopped from professing any devotion to either. Such professions, from such a source, savor strongly of hypocrisy, and will be detected and detested by an intelligent people, whose confidence was deliberately betrayed, and whose dearest interests were shamefully abandoned.

SENATOR Wilson, returning from his tour through the South, has written to the *N. Y. Independent*, that there are now more than six hundred thousand (600,000) Republican voters in the Rebel States, and that before November next, there will be more than three-quarters of a million.

This show of force in the South, should relieve the minds of those Democrats who have been so grievously troubled, these many years, over the alleged sectionalism of the Republican Party. It always was as National in its principles, as all must admit it now to be in its organization. Since Free Speech has been permitted in the South, Republicanism has greatly grown. When muzzles were upon every body there, it had a sickly life. On the other hand, if the Democratic Party should go into a minority in its old stronghold, the Southern States, it will not only cease to be a power in the country, but will hardly rise to the dignity of a shadow. Thus, old and worn-out things pass away.

WE observe that the ejected City officials of Washington City are intensely disgusted at the result of the late election there. Since they failed in their efforts to control the colored voters, they now denounce them "as hordes of ignorant negroes," &c.

They also complain that the newly-elected officers are not fit associates for the "old residents" of the City. We feel very sorry for those unfortunate aristocratic gentlemen who have fallen under popular displeasure. But they are of the class who made the war for the advancement of their own purposes. Let them take the remedies their treason rendered necessary, and be thankful they are not to receive a more condign punishment.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE WAR.

The report of Assistant Adjutant General RUSSELL for 1866, is a document of exceeding interest and value. It gives, what was much needed, a connected and complete statement of the direct contributions our State made to the armies of the Union, under all the calls. It gives the regimental and company organization of the entire force, viz: the three months' men, the three years' men, the six months' men, the "Emergency" men, the "one hundred days' men," the Militia of 1863 mustered into State service (90 days' Militia), and the Militia of 1862 not mustered, with the various independent Companies organized under these various calls.

The State gave 360,000 men to the army, who were massed in 210 regimental organizations besides numerous unattached and independent Companies of the various arms of service. Of this enormous force, full record has been made, and this volume will remain a monument at once of the patriotism of our people, and of the ability, care and skill of those who were charged with the supervision of our military system.

Under the Volunteer Militia Act of May 4, 1864, thirteen Companies have been organized: five in Philadelphia; four in Schuylkill; two in York; one in Luzerne; one in Columbia. The feebleness of the response to the provisions of the law, proves its want of adaptation to the needs of the country.

THE York *Republican* justly complains of two acts of the last Legislature, which our political friends should not have permitted. Newberry township is one of the strongest and steadiest Republican districts in York county. Through the Democratic Senator and Representatives from that county and for partizan purposes, a bill was put through the Legislature providing that, in Newberry township, the two supervisors shall be elected as Inspectors of Elections are chosen—thus securing one Democrat in the board. In no other township in the State, is there such a provision of law. But Newberry must be punished!

Lewisberry borough is another Republican district. Through the same agencies and for like purposes, a bill was passed setting aside the municipal authorities in the matter of levying the bounty tax, and appointing an irresponsible board of persons who are required to give no security, and to whom this power was committed. The reason is, that certain parties wanted to handle the money themselves, and they have got it!

The practice prevalent at Harrisburg of leaving the absolute control of all local legislation with the Senators and Representatives from the particular counties, whilst it secures to those gentlemen power to do as they please with the interests of their constituents and thus ministers to their sense of dignity and sometimes increases their perquisites, is an injustice, and, as far as it goes, thwarts the very deliberation and examination for which a General Assembly is organized. In this case, our Republican majority in the Legislature, have allowed themselves to be made the means of enacting insulting and injurious measures, intended to annoy and oppress our own political friends, and have consented to a petty tyranny which only a violent partizanship could have conceived, and an unmanly and unscrupulous one could have pressed to enactment.

We would like to hear that the practice referred to, which is a recent innovation, was abandoned; and that Senators and Representatives would once more consider it a right and duty to *examine* measures of local legislation, instead of blindly following the bidding of persons locally interested against the general equity.

THE Democratic Convention have put Judge SHARSWOOD upon a platform which precisely suits him. It breathes the same spirit of hostility to every thing done towards the Rebels, which was breathed by the same men in 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, and '66. The people of the State were not frightened from their stern purpose *then*, of doing their duty, and they will not be *now*. The resolution denunciatory of the "Radical majority in Congress," is in its points a repetition of President JOHNSON'S Veto Messages, and especially of that on the Military Reconstruction bill; and both express the holy horror of Judge BLACK that the people of the country would neither agree to let the Rebels break up the Government in 1860, nor let them come back and "run it" in 1867, without giving guaranties for the future.

Upon persons who *believe* the nonsense of these resolutions, all argument is thrown away; for the reason that they won't admit there has been a war *legally waged by the Government*, or that the Government has gained any rights by having become the Victors. In their view the war was illegal and the victory ought not to have been won; and of course the Rebels ought not to be treated as if they had been whipped. Such lunacy must, necessarily, have its course. All we can do is to pity the poor subjects of it.

THE Rebels in Louisiana have a summary way of getting rid of "Radical" candidates for Congress. They shoot them. A few days ago, in Natchitoches parish, C. W. Stauffer, a leading Republican politician, and a prospective candidate for Congress, was killed by being shot by one of two brothers named Jones who wished to be rid of him. The murderer was thoughtful enough, after having fired the fatal shot, to ride around the house and tell Stauffer's wife that her husband was dead. Afterwards, the Sheriff, in trying to arrest the Joneses, was shot in the head and an assistant in the arm.—Both were severely injured.

A COLONEL in the Union army was chosen President of the State Convention of Alabama. The party of that State affirms its identity with the National Republican party, and declares for peace, free schools, and the full enjoyment of all rights of citizenship. Conventions are about to meet to organise the Republicans in North Carolina and Virginia. The good work is progressing very favorably in most of the Southern States. The Republican Convention in Louisiana met on the 11th, in the Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, the scene of the massacre of last July. No disturbance occurred *this* year.

WHY is it that Judge BLACK forgot to put into his platform at Harrisburg, a resolution congratulating his old friend JEFFERSON DAVIS upon his release from an "American Bastile?" This would follow naturally from the principles embodied in the resolutions. Evidently, according to them, nobody ought to be hurt, or put in peril of being hurt.

"THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNION TUTTER."

We have learned at least one thing from the resolutions of the Democratic Convention. The seventh resolution declares that the Constitution has been overthrown, and the Union dismembered; and by the Radicals, too!

The Radicals must be very stupid.—They tried to prevent the Rebels from doing both these things a few years ago; and succeeded after a hard struggle, without having received much help from such gentlemen as WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Judge SHARSWOOD, FRANK HUGHES, WILLIAM B. REED, and other Democratic leaders.

We can't understand why *they* should wish to do what they were willing to fight to prevent the Rebels from doing. But the Democratic Convention says it has been done, and that the Constitution, the Union, and Republican government are clean gone forever!—all because Congress said to the beaten Rebels you can't come back and help govern the United States against which you have been warring, until you give some security for your good behavior in the future.

This, the Democracy say, you have no right to do. The "Radicals" reply, "we have a right, and will do it." THEY HAVE DONE IT; the South is re-constructing under it; and soon *all* the States will be back in their old places with every stain of slavery wiped out, and truly loyal to the nation.

This is the Reconstruction which the Democracy pronounce to be destruction. The explanation is, it's our way of doing the thing not theirs. It is a good way, and the people willing, we intend to have it, in order that the results of all this bloodshed and debt shall not be wasted, that our children and children's children may gain protection from the bulwarks which are being erected, and that the horrid front of Rebellion may never again be raised in the great American Republic.

ONE thing is clear. The Pennsylvania Democracy are opposed to Impartial Suffrage. They have not yet advanced as far as the New York and Michigan Democrats who have determined, (as announced by Democratic newspapers) to agree to incorporate Impartial Suffrage in the new Constitutions of those States now being framed. In Maryland, the Democrats would agree to the same thing, if they did not fear they would get but few of the colored vote and would thereby lose control of the State. In all the lately Rebellious States, the politicians of all parties with hardly an exception, accept that policy as the only, and the quickest way to get rid, forever, of the Negro Question which has plagued our politics these many years. In New Jersey, even, the Democrats hesitate to take ground against this return to the principles and practices of our Revolutionary Fathers who proclaimed their views in the Declaration of Independence. But the Democracy of Pennsylvania will learn nothing, concede nothing, and consent to nothing. It will persist in butting itself up against the inevitable and onward progress of the age. And if it lose the little left of its brains, and its very life, it must blame only its own blind obstinacy and folly.

THE question, "what is a white person," is receiving judicial interpretation In a recent case decided in Kansas, Judge Beaver of the District Court held that where colored blood preponderated, the person was to be treated as belonging to the negro race; where white blood preponderated, the person was to be treated as belonging to the white race.—The case will go to the Supreme Court of the State. In Ohio, the same rule has long prevailed. In Michigan, by a recent decision, a person was held to belong to the white race unless he was two-thirds African.

IT was ungrateful in Messrs. BUCKALEW, and RANDALL, and BOYER, and all the Democratic worthies who have had the run of the White House for the last year, and obtained for their friends numberless nominations and appointments, not to give President JOHNSON the compliment of even a passing notice in the Harrisburg resolutions. Have the Democrats concluded that the PRESIDENT is too heavy a load; or that, having got out of him all that is worth getting, he isn't worth the trouble of carrying?—Last year, they "did better."

IT is consoling to know from the second of the Democratic resolutions at Harrisburg, that they consider the Union of the States perpetual. From the course many of the Delegates to that Convention took during the war, we did not suppose they believed in the Union, or that it ought to be perpetual.

DURING and since the war, Corcoran's Building, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth strs., Washington City, was occupied by the Government as a medical museum, where dissections were of frequent occurrence. The building had been used for this purpose until nine months ago, when the museum was removed to Ford's Theatre. Last week circumstances led to the examination of the lot adjoining the first-named premises, when there were discovered a large number of hogsheads, which had been sunk in the ground, filled with the remains of human bodies left by the students. The hogsheads were ordered to be removed, and the cavities filled with lime and other powerful disinfectants. Since the discovery of these deposits medical gentlemen attribute the unusual unhealthiness and sickness in that vicinity to the presence of these pits of putrifying substances.

DULL and GOWAN, both of Pennsylvania, and the latter formerly of this town, the Chicago tunnel excavators, have taken a contract for a two years' job upon the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, and will push the work more vigorously than ever before. The contract provides for the excavation of six thousand four hundred feet of tunnel at the East end, or nearly a mile of complete tunnel; also the sinking of the central shaft to grade—which will be about five hundred feet of excavation. They contract to do this in two years, and to excavate the shaft not less than thirty feet per month, and at the east end not less than ninety one feet per month. The contract will exceed a million of dollars in amount. The Legislature of Massachusetts at its present session have appropriated $600,000 to carry on the work during the present year.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter, urging the importance of a quorum in Congress being present at Washington on the 3rd of July. He thinks that the opinions of the Attorney General in relation to the Reconstruction laws require some supplementary or explanatory acts. Mr. STEVENS objects not only to the interpretation which the Attorney General has given to the laws of Congress, but urges that his attempt to construe those acts at all is a usurpation. The second opinion which the Attorney General has just issued and which, in effect, practically nullifies the Reconstruction acts will give additional force to Mr. STEVENS' argument.

GENERAL NEWS.

WHERE all the battle-fields around Richmond are now sown with grain.

THE orders and forms for proceedings in Bankruptcy have at last been completed and published.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is to be present at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Boston, on the 24th inst.

MRS. LINCOLN, who has been living near Chicago, has sold her household goods at auction, and proposes to remove to Racine, Wis.

COL. Robert A. McCoy, late Private Secretary to Gov. Curtin, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Land Office at Harrisburg, vice Babcock, deceased.

A NATIONAL gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic has been announced to take place on the old Tippecanoe Battle-field, at Lafayette, Indiana, July 2, 3, and 4.

THE new Institution at Allentown is to be named MUHLENBERG COLLEGE; and $23,000, of $30,000 required, have been subscribed by citizens of that place.

THE Eureka cotton mills in Houston, Texas, turn out about a thousand yards of cloth daily. It saves a vast deal of transportation of Texas cotton to Northern manfuactories.

REV. John J. Harshberger, a minister of the Brethren Church, died at his residence in Rockingham county, Va., on the 24th ult., in the 65th year of his age.

ALTOONA, Pa, is to have a big celebration on the Fourth of July, that day having been selected for the dedication of the soldiers' monument.

EX-GOV. CURTIN has been at the Mineral Springs, of Homberg (near Frankfort-on-the-Main,) having arrived from Italy in poor health.

THERE are one million people living in New York, with less than fifty thousand dwelling houses for their accomodation, an average of about twenty persons in every house.

THE Twelfth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces, will be held at Montreal, Canada, on the 19th to the 25th inst.

THE eighteenth annual session of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania commenced in Pittsburgh on the 11th. The attendance of delegates was quite large, every section of the State being represented.

REV. J. M. Barnett of Westmoreland county, Pa., recovered $6,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad company, damages for injuries suffered by himself and family from the alleged carelessness of the company's agents.

THE Legislature of Connecticut is having the divorce laws of the State examined, through the influence of prominent clergymen and others, who have had their attention drawn to the instability of the marriage relation.

THE ram *Stonewall*, recently purchased from the government by the Japanese Commissioners, for the Emperor of JAPAN, is now being fitted out, the workmen being engaged on her, and it is expected she will leave about the middle of August.

THE levees of Louisiana are reported to be 1600 miles long, and have cost about $60,000,000. They protect, or should, about 16,000,000 acres of the finest lands in the world, and a population of 600,000 souls, three-fifths of whom are freedmen.

THE Texas Legislature, having abolished two judicial districts, the judges of which were strong Union men, for the purpose of getting rid of them on account of their political opinions, General Sheridan has issued an order nullifying the act and reinstating the two judges in their places.

THE small pox has been raging in Danville, Montour county, and the Town Council have issued an order closing all the schools and churches, forbidding the meeting of any associations, and the gathering of the people to hear any lecture or witness any exhibition.

THE people of Greene, Fayette and Allegheny counties are making strenuous exertions to organize a company for building a railroad to run from Pittsburg, or McKeesport, along the Monongahela river to Brownsville, and thence through Greene county to the Virginia line.

THE State debt of New York is $51,753,-62, 22. The various counties of the State owe $85,675,645,67, of which $41,927,998,-72, were created for bounties and war expenses. The total of debts averages $35 per head of the whole population of the State.

IN the Surratt trial, the Judge on the 12th set aside the panel of Jurors on account of nonconformity with law in summoning them; and ordered the Marshal to summon a jury of talesmen. The prisoner was remanded to jail. Since that, a new jury has been obtained, and the trial is in progress.

TEN large Carpet Factories at Tarriffville, Conn., were burned on the morning of the 10th, besides twelve other buildings, one store, and one barn. The loss will be fully one million of dollars over the insurance. About 2,000 persons are thrown out of employment. It will take several years to rebuild the Factories.

THE grand prize fight between Samuel Collyer, of Baltimore, and Barney Aaron, of New York, took place at Acquia Creek on the 13th. The fight seems to have been a most savage and brutal one, and was warmly contested, but Collyer loosing his eyesight, from punishment, was compelled to yield.

CHINA has a population of 400,000,000 people, and her rulers govern an area of 4,088,000 square miles. An English journal says it is a curious reflection that if any one man of the military genius of Genghis Khan, or Tamerlane, or Alexander, or Napoleon should arise in China to reorganize and discipline her countless hosts, he might march his swarming legions with perfect impunity over all Europe.

THE Norfolk Journal says that the people of Virginia are sick of the gammon that deceived them in years gone by, and that they now believe no longer in "chivalry," but are returning to hard work and common sense. The English of this is that the people of the Old Dominion are nauseated with the talk of modern Democrats, and more particularly the Democracy which led them into rebellion.

MEXICAN advices dated from San Luis Potosi May 20, are of a nature to render very doubtful the fate of the Emperor Maximillian. His proposals to Escobedo on behalf of the Generals and himself had been rejected, and a court-martial had been organized to try them, the proceedings of which were conducted with the utmost secresy. On the 21st the sentence was to have been pronounced, and it is expected that it would be death.

THE following banks have "burst" since the national banking system went into operation: Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; First National Bank, Attica, N. Y.; First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.; First National Bank, Columbia, Mo.; First National Bank, Carondelet, Mo.; Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.; First National Bank, New Orleans, La. Not one of the foregoing was located in New England. The billholders in each case, were secure, by reason of the deposit of U. S. bonds required by the Government of the Banks.

THE FOURTH.—We learn that a Company of the 14th N. Y. State Militia, of New York City, intend making an excursion to Gettysburg, the approaching 4th. They expect to reach here on the evening of July 3, and leave on the 5th. They will number about 100.

Local Items.

ROBERT D. ARMOR is added to the list of candidates for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer.

THE FAIR.—Citizens of Gettysburg who subscribed to the Fair fund, last winter, are requested to pay the amount to Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, Secretary.

Rev. J. J. WARE will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath evening. This will be his last service in town before leaving for the West.

STEVENS HALL.—The builder, Capt. TURNER is upon the ground, the stakes have been driven, and the work will be pressed as rapidly as possible.

Ex-President James Buchanan has sent one hundred dollars to the Treasury of the National Orphan Homestead, and has become an honorary Life Director of the Institution.

The last County Convention appointed Messrs. David Wortz, of Conowago, and William Wible, of Straban, the Senatorial and Representative delegates of Adams county, in the State Convention to meet next Wednesday, at Williamsport.

General Grant, Governor Geary, and party, are expected to arrive at noon on Thursday the 20th, to remain until noon of Friday. The Cemetery Board are to meet on Wednesday evening, and to spend Thursday with their distinguished guests.

MR. COLFAX'S LETTER.—At the request of several subscribers who have heard of the letter of Mr. Speaker COLFAX, giving a sketch of his late visit to the Battle-field, we have inserted it in full on the outside of this day's paper.

OFFERING FOR THE POPE.—In the Diocese of Philadelphia, which embraces about one-third of the State, the collection for the Pope reached the sum of $60,369.63 of which $39,230.92 were contributed by Churches in Philadelphia, and $21,138.71 by Country Churches.

CONCRETE PAVEMENT.—Mr. George Roth of Chambersburg, last week put down a Concrete pavement in front of the residence of Perry J. Tate. A heavy rain came on immediately after it was finished, but made no impression upon it. The job appears to be very well executed, and it is claimed that it is cheaper and more durable than brick.

PROPOSED TURNPIKE.—A movement is on foot, we are glad to see, to construct a turnpike from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, *via* Dillsburg, York county, to York Springs, Adams county. Subscription books were opened last week at the first named place. This road will go through a very fertile region, and will be a great benefit to the towns named.

The German Turners had a grand festival at Baltimore on Monday of last week. The large assemblage on this occasion was addressed by several German speakers, among whom was Dr. Pfeiffer, of New Oxford, who is said to be the founder of the Turners in the United States, and who was an object of particular attention during the day.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—Dr. T. T. TATE has bought of Mr. GEORGE H. SWOPE, the Western half of the lot recently purchased by him from Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, in Chambersburg street, and is erecting a two story dwelling.

Mr. NICHOLAS WEAVER is also building a two story dwelling, on the western half of his lot on the south side of Chambersburg street.

Mr. GEORGE STALLSMITH is building a double frame house, on the south-east corner of Liberty and York streets.

LECTURE.—We are requested to state that a Lecture will be delivered by by Rev. B. Villiger, (Superior at Conowago Chapel,) in the Catholic Church, Gettysburg, on Monday evening next, June 24th. Subject, "The Existence of God." The proceeds are to be devoted to repairs on St. Ignatius Church, in Buchanan Valley. This Lecture is spoken of as very able, and should attract a full house. The Gettysburg Cornet Band has been engaged for the occasion. Price of tickets, 50 cents—to be had at Schick's and Martin's Stores. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

THIEVING.—The Eastern End of our County, and the neighborhood of Hanover, appear to be infested with thieves. At the residence of Mr. Jacob Stambaugh, near Abbottstown, an attempt was recently made to rob, which was foiled by the courage of a young lady; but since then his corn cribs, and those of several of his neighbors have been broken into. The Hanover *Citizen* of last week states that on Tuesday the 11th, the house of Mr. Abraham Herr, a farmer living a short distance from Hanover, was robbed by some scoundrels wilst all the occupants of the house were in the corn-field working.—They had locked the house carefully, and closed the shutters. When they returned at noon, they observed one of the shutters and windows and all the doors open, and on entering found the whole house ransacked, every drawer and every box and chest having been opened, the thieves evidently feeling secure and in no danger of being disturbed. The scoundrels were also very choicy, only taking with them the very best. So far Mrs. H. has missed a brown silk dress, a black cloth coat and a lot of fine shirts of her husband's, a breast pin and ear rings, and all her silver and other spoons, her pocket book containing about five dollars, a number of sheets and table cloths. Immediate search was made to ferret out the the thieves, but up to this time no clue of them has been found.

MILITARY PROFESSORSHIPS FOR OUR COLLEGES.—The proposition made by the War Department for establishing military professorships in our leading colleges, will doubtless meet the approval of the great majority of educators. It is clearly apparent that much more attention will be given to the art of war in the future in this country than ever before. Henceforward our youth will be desirous of knowing something about tactics. But few of them can gain admittance to West Point. Neither is it desirable to establish additional expensive institutions of this character. In view of these facts the plan of combining the military with the collegiate, has been proposed. It could be carried out at a comparatively small cost to the Government, and such a scheme would not only extend to many the advantages now enjoyed by few, but would furnish to the service able, first-class officers. Furthermore a system of drills would prove of great value to all undergraduates. It would be very desirable to make the exercise compulsory, to compel all Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors alike to drill four, five or six hours every week. Were such a course followed, the number of young men who graduate with impaired constitutions or indolent habits would rapidly diminish, and the college *curriculum* would cease to take all the vim, snap and push out of those who pursue it. The plan proposed by the War Department is for the Government to assign one or two competent officers as instructors to each of the leading colleges.—Five of every graduating class are to be selected for their excellence in "general as well as military scholarship," and recommended for commissions in the army. Generals GRANT, MEADE, and other prominent officers, take a deep interest in having the suggestion carried out. The War Department has despatched Major WHITTLESEY as a Commissioner to confer with the various collegiate faculties upon the subject, and obtain their views in regard to the propriety of bringing a bill into Congress at the next session.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—In view of the Public Meeting to be held to-morrow, we append a Circular which has been handed to us by Rev. Mr. CREVER, who has the project in charge. It is one that should command the cordial co-operation of our people, irrespective of denominational association.

The Soldiers' Memorial Church Association respectfully requests your attention to the design of erecting at Gettysburg a Church of granite at once commemorative of the high moral element in the American contest and the heroic men who gave their lives for the defence of the Republic. The walls of the edifice will be composed of memorial blocks of granite. These blocks on their exterior surface, will contain the names of the heroic dead with such additional facts as the friends of the deceased may wish to have inscribed. There will be space enough for some 1500 blocks of ample size and eligible position for obituary purposes.

The commemorative character of the Church will be still further maintained in its interior arrangement by the introduction of obituary tablets of marble. These will be impannelled at different points around the audience chamber, as mirrors in a parlor, and are intended to be among the most elegant and appropriate testimonials which the living can confer upon the dead. The windows are also designed to be memorial—the principal window in front to be especially fine.

The style of architecture chosen is the ornate gothic, and the building will be of such solidity as to endure for ages, so that centuries hence pilgrims may visit the sacred shrine, and trace names and deeds that are immortal.

To give completeness to this patriotic design, the name of the great emancipator, the martyred Lincoln, will be conspicuously "graven in the rock."

A fund to complete this monumental shrine cannot be less than $50,000. To realize this sum all honorable expedients will be availed of. No inconsiderable amount will be secured, it is confidently hoped, by the sale of the above mentioned memorial blocks, tablets and windows. To this point the attention of the friends of deceased soldiers is particularly invited. Expensive private monuments, to which affection so strongly prompts, (beautiful and praiseworthy as they are) do not comport with the full measure of a soldier's fame. They come of necessity under very limited observation. They are liable to dilapidation and decay, and the painful evidence is continually felt that no place of ordinary sepulture is permanently secure. Surviving friends will therefore honor themselves, and do justice to merited renown by placing the hallowed record of the dead where vast multitudes may read it, where it is comparatively safe from the accidents of time, and where through the future of the Republic it may inspire young and old with the exalted patriotism and priceless worth it commemorates.

Architectural drawings exhibiting very fully the several parts and views of the Memorial Church will be prepared at a very early day. Connected with these will be the cost for the different modes of commemoration. Subscribers may by these aids be guided in the selection of space and position for obituary inscription.

Comrades-in-arms, survivors of the perilous strife, who stand honorably related to some branch of the great national army are also invited to consider the manifest propriety of thus commemorating collectively the nobly fallen in their respective commands. An army corps, a brigade, a regiment, a company even, may in this way unite in inscribing on granite or marble, some just tribute to those whose sacrifice attests the honorable part it bore in working out the national safety. There are in the States numerous clubs, leagues, associations formed under military auspices, fostering the *esprit de corps*, by which a movement for such general commemoration could be easily and effectively undertaken.

Membership in the Soldiers' Memorial Church Association is simply conditioned on the payment of Five dollars or more to the general building fund. A record of all such contributions will be placed among the archives of the Church.

The Soldiers' Memorial Church shall be forever free to all worshippers. To secure needful care and protection and regular ministerial service, title must vest in some religious body, and as the enterprise originated in the M. E. Church, which gave to the national defence 100,000 men, it will be placed under that denominational control.

All letters relating to this subject may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of this Association, Williamsport, Pa.

MAJ. GEN. JNO. W. GEARY, *Pres't*
B. H. CREVER, *Sec'y*.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH MEETING will be held to-morrow, in the Court House. Particulars will be given in posters.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.—The Legislature at its last session, passed a further Supplement to the School Law—which authorizes School Directors to occupy land, not exceeding one acre, for the erection of School Houses, where they may deem expedient, and provides for a view by three discreet and disinterested citizens of the county, where the parties cannot agree. A Teachers' Institute is to be established in each County, to continue in session at least five days in each year, to be presided over by the County Superintendent. The County Treasurer is to pay to the Superintendent $1 for every three days spent by teachers of the County in attendance at the Institute for that year, said money to be spent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the Institute, the amount to be drawn in any year, not exceed $200, but may be $60 if so much has been actually expended for those purposes. The County Auditors have the supervision of the Superintendent's accounts for these payments. The School Directors at their tri-annial meeting, may appoint a committee of seven to agree upon a series of School books, but their action is not to be binding till confirmed by the annual meeting of Directors and Teachers as now provided by 23d section of Act of May 8, 1854. Cities with a population exceeding 10,000 may have a separate Superintendent of Schools. No teacher shall hereafter at any time receive a certificate who has not a fair knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, mental and written arithmetic, history of the U. S., and the theory of teaching; nor shall any one have a certificate who is in the habit of using, as a beverage, any intoxicating drinks, the certificate to mark the proficiency in each branch.

MERRY AND WISE.—A Comical Monthly Paper for Boys and Girls, consisting of eight pages, twenty-four columns, beautifully illustrated by handsome engravings.—Subscription price only 50 cents a year payable in advance. A beautiful little Puzzle sent free as a premium to every subscriber. In the First Number of Vol. III. is commenced a new Serial, by the celebrated Capt. Mayne Reid. It will run through the year, and is entitled the "HEADLESS HORSEMAN; a strange tale of Mexico." Also numerous other attractions, Puzzles, (Prizes awarded monthly,) Correspondence, Literature, Interesting Stories, comic and otherwise; Poetry, Recipes, Scraps, &c.

No. HUMBUG. Address "MERRY AND WISE," Box 18, Station G, N. Y. City.
June 19.—2t.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific. 1t.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LITTLESTOWN.—An obliging correspondent sends us the following interesting items:

The new

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

Allegheny.

Miss Rachel McFadden of Pittsburgh, conspicuous for her self-sacrificing devotion to the relief and comfort of the National Soldiery, during the war, died on the 8th.

Bedford.

Messrs. Householder & Schell, formerly of Bedford, the former recently a State Senator, are erecting a large paper mill in Kansas City, Missouri.

Four persons "took" 873 very fine trout from the mountain streams of the Allegheny one day last week.

In Hopewell, iron is being made with coke from the Broad-Top Coal.

Berks.

Corporal Wm. Sands, of the 88th Regiment P. V., was shot in the thigh by a Minnie ball at the battle of Five Forks. The ball which was a large one of the "Minnie species," was only extracted a few days ago by Dr. Beaver. The Corporal feels greatly relieved at the removal of the deposit.

The Democratic members of the Select Council of Reading recently defeated the resolution passed in the Common branch, granting the centre of Penn Square as a site for the proposed erection of a Soldiers' Monument.—Every Republican member favored its passage.

Gov. Geary has appointed Francis M. Banks and F. R. Schmucker, Esqs., Notaries Public.

Carroll.

The Brethren had their annual meeting last week, at Pipe Creek, where they have several churches and a considerable membership.

Cumberland.

Edward W. Cuebiden, Esq., of Shippensburg, has purchased an interest in the Clinton *Republican*, published at Lock Haven. He, carries with him to his new home, the respect of a large body of friends who will rejoice in his prosperity.

The Commencement Exercises of Dickinson College will take place in the last week in June. On Sunday, June 23, Prof. C. F. Himes, Ph.D., will deliver the Baccalaureate Address; June 24, the Junior Contest for the prize Medals; June 25, Oration before the Literary Societies by Hon. Walter H. Lowrie of Pittsburgh, and Poem by Gen. C. H. Halpine, of New York; June 26, Oration before the class of 1864 by Sebastian Brown, Esq., of Baltimore, and poem by John Hood, and Oration before the Alumni, by Rev. James A. McCauley; June 27, Commencement.

Franklin.

Peter McGaffigan, an old citizen of Chambersburg, on the night of the 5th, fell into the Conococheague and was drowned. His body was found on Friday morning.

N. Buckmaster, Esq., formerly of Chambersburg, died recently in Pittsburgh.

The Waynesboro' District, National Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent.

Frederick.

The Super-phosphate and Manufacturing Company of Frederick county, incorporated by last Legislature, is about being organized; also the Liberty and Pipe Creek Turnpike road Company.

The Frederick County National Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent., clear of taxes.

A Mining Company has been formed to excavate for ores near Brookhill. The Company have leased 5,000 acres of land.

The Liberty and Frederick City Turnpike is about being put under contract, the entire distance.

The returned Soldiers are to celebrate the 4th in Frederick.

Huntingdon.

Capt. Granville Swope, of the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and who served three years of the war, died lately at the residence of his mother, in Huntingdon county. His death was the result of disease contracted in the army.

Lancaster.

The Republican Convention which elected delegates to the State Convention, passed these, with other resolutions:

Resolved, That the foundations of the Republican party, like the foundations of our Government, are based on the principles of Eternal Justice, and we would be false to those principles, false to our past history, and false to the memory of our brethren, who have died on a hundred battle-fields, in the contest with human slavery, were we to sanction any measure of reconstruction not based on the principle of the *equality of all men before the law*.

Resolved, That a Government which neglects to make provision for the losses of its loyal citizens, through a causeless rebellion, is basely negligent of its duty, and we recognize it as the paramount duty of Congress to enact at once such laws as will confiscate and apply the property of leading and wealthy rebels to the payment of the damages so inflicted.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in Congress, has fully met the expectation of his party, and the wise and upright statesmanship displayed by him in efforts to restore a rescued country, upon the principles of justice, equality and right, entitles him to the sincere gratitude of all his fellow-citizens.

The Republicans have determined to nominate candidates for County offices by direct vote of the party, instead of delegate conventions.

William A. Marshall, son of Wm. Marshall, has been appointed Cadet to Naval Academy—he having passed the most creditable examination.

A Horticultural Society has been established in Lancaster, and is to hold its first exhibition June 14 and 15.

An informal opening of the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad was made on the 6th.

Montgomery.

Seventy-three shares of the stock of th Montgomery National Bank, sold lately at from $85 to $85.75, in lots. The par value is $50. Ten shares of the First National were bid up to $146, and withdrawn.—par value $100.

Perry.

The *Freeman* announces the appointment of Charles A. Barnet, Esq., as Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the 15th Congressional District, not J. M. Weakley of Cs Hisle as we previously announced.

Washington.

The contractors on Western Maryland Railroad have gone to work at various points between Hagerstown and the South Mountain; and subscribers to the stock have been called upon to pay an instalment of $5 per share before 18th inst.

York.

The Hanover School Board has been organized as follows: *President*—Washington Bair; *Secretary*—Dr. Horace Alleman; *Treasurer*—Howard J. Myers.

Jacob Wirt, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Hanover Savings Fund Society, one of the most prosperous moneyed institutions of the State.

Whit-Monday was a *gala* day in Hanover.

Prof. Hay assisted in the administration of the Communion in St. Matthew's Church Hanover on Whit-Sunday.

Hanover Lodge No. 327 I. O. O. F., was dedicated on Monday afternoon, the 10th.—Lodges from York and Gettysburg were present. Addresses were delivered by Revs. S. Yingling, and J. A. Ross, and by J. W. Bittinger, Esq.

A Republican Drum Corps has been organized in Hanover preparatory to the Fall Campaign.

The York County Fair will be held in York, October 1, 2, 3 and 4. It will be the tenth Annual Meeting.

Miss. Julian Ann Smyser of the neighborhood of Hanover Junction, the daughter of Reuben Reilly deceased of Hanover, and sister of Jacob Reilly of this place, died suddenly about two weeks ago. She was driving some cows home, and took suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes after being taken home. She was in her thirty-third year.

A grand scheme is on foot in Chicago to build a magnificent system of docks, to extend several hundred feet from the shore, along the lake for the distance of half a mile. The estimated cost is from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, and it is said private capitalists are ready to undertake it whenever the Government consents to extend the pier as required, and the city has agreed to surrender its right to the present lake front.

The Grand Lodge of the Good Templars of Pennsylvania, a branch of the Masonic Order and embracing three of its degrees, convened in session at Mozart Hall, Pittsburgh, on the 11th. Three hundred and fifty-three Lodges were represented, and there were seven hundred delegates on the floor. Every district in the State was represented. The annual report shows that the membership of the organization in Pennsylvania has increased to 20,000.

Ground has at last been broken in the Public Square at Honesdale, for the Monument to the memory of the soldiers from Wayne county, Pa., who fell in battle or by disease, during the rebellion. The foundation will be put in so that the corner stone will be laid July 4th.

Review of the Markets.

GETTYSBURG GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKET.

Gettysburg, Wednesday Morning.

Super Flour,...	$12 00@13 25	Apples,'.....	$0 00@0 00		
Extra Flour,...	13 50@14 00	Potatoes.....	65@	70	
Rye Flour,.....	7 00@ 8 00	Butter,.....		30	
White Wheat,	2 60@ 2 80	Lard,.....		12	
Red Wheat,....	2 40@ 2 80	Eggs,.....		14	
Corn,.....	90	Bacon, Hams,...	16@	18	
Rye,.....	1 15	" Sides,...		11	
Oats,.....	60	" Shoulders,		11	
Buckwheat,..	80	Peaches,.....	10@	20	
Timothy Seed,	2 50	Cherries,.....		2 00	
Clover Seed,...	6 00	Apples,.....		6	
Flax Seed,....	2 25	Blackberries,...		12	
Plaster Paris,	17 50	Soap,.....	6@	8	
Hay per ton,...	16 00@18 00	Tallow,.....		10	

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Monday Morning.

Breadstuffs.—All the best grades of Family and Extra Flour are 50 cents lower to-day, and the market still continues dull and drooping. We note sales of 100 bbls. Howard Street Super at $10, and 100 bbls. winter Wheat Extra do. at $11.50.

Howard Street Super and Cut Extra, $10.-00@11.00; Standard Extra 11.50@13 00; high grade 13.00@13.75; Family 15.00@16.00; Rye Flour 8.12½@8.25; Corn Meal 5.25@5.37½.

Corn Meal is higher, owing to the advance in Corn. $5.20 was refused to-day for a lot.

Grain.—Wheat continues dull and weak. Sales Red 240 to 250 and White 250 cts.—Corn—The market opened with quite an active demand for shipment, and prices advanced about 2 cents for white, and 3 to 4 cents for yellow. The receipts were larger than for some days, amounting to 22,288 bushels white, and 12,876 bushels yellow.—Sales were as follows: White 100 to 106 cents; Yellow 100 to 108 cents. Oats are firmer, and prices about 2 cents better. Sales at 70 to 72 cents. Rye—No receipts or sales reported.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Monday Morning.

Gold was quite active to-day. The sales of the Baltimore Stock Board amounted to about $65,000. The opening prices were 137¾, the market ruling firm and closed at 137¾.

Government securities were quite strong and active to-day, and generally ¼ to ½ better.

MARRIED.

Burton—Shields.—On the 12th inst., at Knoxville, Ill., at the residence of J. Lewis, by the Rev. J. N. Johnston, Mr. H. B. Burton, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Nannie C. Shields, formerly of this place.

Rudisil—Eckert.—On the 2d inst., by Rev. D. Wolf, Mr. Joseph Rudisil to Miss Belle Eckert, both of Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

Sheffer—Newman.—At the same place, by the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. Philip Sheffer, of Glen Rock, to Mrs. Susanna Newman, of Franklin township, this county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents a line for all over 4 lines—cash to accompany notice.

Bigham.—On the 17th ult., James, son of H. P. and Elizabeth Bigham, of Green Mount, aged 13 months.

Chronister.—On the 1st of June, Joseph, youngest son of Jesse H. and Rebecca Chronister, of Reading township, aged 20 years 6 months and 11 days.

Decker.—On the 1st of June, at Huntertown, Mr. Susan Decker, aged 74 years 11 months and 26 days.

Special Notices.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

Madame E. F. Thornton, the great English Astrologist Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific men of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N.Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of science, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with the date of marriage, position in life leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 232, Hudson, New York. [Feb. 28, 1867.–1y

A YOUNG LADY

returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of allmost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin, and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mailor Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same.
Feb. 28, 1867.–1y

SPLENDID PRIZES IN GREENBACKS.

Over $5,000 in Greenbacks; $10,000 in Sewing Machines; $900 in Washing Machines; a vast amount of Hoop Skirts, Albums, Books, Gold Pens, Pencils, Lockets, &c., &c., to be distributed to the subscribers and purchasers of the "Home Amusement." Every yearly subscriber gets twenty-four tickets, drawing from $5 to $100 each in Greenbacks. Canvassing Agents clear from 10 to $15 per day raising clubs. Sample copies with a prize ticket and full directions and instructions to Agents, sent by mail, by inclosing ten cents, addressed to the Home Amusement, 78 Nassau street, New York.

Male and Female Canvassing Agents wanted in every town and neighborhood in the United States.

June 12.–4t

Some of our Cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho upon the amount of noise made. In these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of Plantation Bitters.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. [June 12–2t

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 13, 1867.

Mr. Grace—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication, without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues.

Yours with respect,
JAMES BEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.
H. E. Dearborn, M.D.

Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cts. a box. By mail 35 cts.
June 5, 1867.–1m

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN TOILET SOAP.

COLGATE & CO'S ERASIVE SOAP.

ERASIVE SOAP.

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. *For sale* by all Druggists.
(May 15, 1867.–1y

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.
Feb. 28, 1867.–1y

TAKE NO MORE UPHOLSTERY AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.
Feb. 28, 1867.–1y

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs*; while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase *one bottle of* WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefitted him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be.—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE PRESENT. The above statement, gentlemen, is my *voluntary* offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont st., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.
June 5, 1867.—1m

NO 1.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleaning the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet, on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two like nesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y. S.S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St Louis, Mo. [Oct. 18, 1866.–wemly.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is used, or an improper one, organic insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
and
that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 28, 1867.–1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
June 5, 1867.–1y

New Advertisements.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

MAIZE'S BLOOD PURIFYING AGENT.

An effectual remedy in curing: Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ulcers and Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Tumors, Boils, Pustules, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Female Irregularities and Complaints, and, in general, all diseases having their origin in an impure condition of the Blood, or a disordered state of the nervous system.

This medicine, the result of skillful and scientific combination, is a purely vegetable preparation, free from all injurious ingredients.

As its name indicates it renovates the Blood, purges out the corruptions that breed in it, restoring to healthy action and vitality, and striking at the very seat of disease eradicates every vestige of it from the system, and gives bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame. Many diseases and much suffering are directly traceable to the impure state of the blood, and it is of the greatest importance for all that the blood which courses through every part of the system carry no poison or corruption with it. To suffer with blotches sores, pimples and eruptions and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood is no longer necessary, as the Blood Purifying Agent insures and its effects. Mothers having children suffering from eruptions of any kind will find it especially effective. The Proprietor has many testimonials from Clergymen and leading citizens of the county where the medicine is prepared certifying to the wonderful cures effected by it.

Prepared by
Dr. H. D. MAIZE,
Ashland, Penna.

Dept Gilbert & Royal, Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 309 and 311 North Third st., Philadelphia.

☞For sale by Dr. Robert Horner and A. D. Buehler, Druggists, Gettysburg, Pa.
June 19, 1867.–3m*

NATIONAL HOTEL, CASHTOWN, PA.,

E. P. KITTINGER, Proprietor

Having leased the above well-known House, and having thoroughly refurnished it, he is now prepared to entertain in his friends and the public. The Cashtown Springs (connected with this House,) have also been re-fitted, and persons desiring to spend a few weeks or months in a healthy neighborhood, can find no more attractive place. Large Stabling accomodations, and the best of Liquors and Wines. Charges reasonable.
E. P. KITTINGER.
Cashtown, Pa., June 19, 1867.–3m*

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Executive Committee of the Orphans' Homestead of Gettysburg, until THURSDAY THE 27TH INST., for altering a frame Barn at the Homestead into a school room, &c. The plan and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary, R. G. McCreary, Esq.

J. L. SCHICK.
Chairman of Executive Committee.
June 19.–2t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Rev. Dr. Krauth, late of Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in the same borough, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HARRIET B. KRAUTH,
Executrix.
June 19, 1867.–6t

BROOMS! BROOMS!

The undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his old stand in Carlisle street adjoining Railroad Depot. He will have them for sale to the full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Brooms made to order or on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn would do well to give him a call.

Gettysburg, June 19.–3m
S. R. TIPTON.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Election for a President and thirteen Directors of the Association will be held at McConaughy's Hall, Gettysburg, on MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JUNE INST., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, *President.*
D. McConaughy, *Secretary.* [June 19.–1d

CEMETERY NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of Evergreen Cemetery Association held June 10, 1867, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following be added to the By-Laws, By-Law No. 35 be so changed as to read as follows, to take effect on the 1st *day of August*, 1867:

No. 35. The price of Lots until further ordered shall be fifteen dollars for a single lot.

Resolved, That all transfers of Lots shall be subject to following conditions—for privilege of transfer five dollars shall be first paid upon each enclosed lot, and two dollars and fifty cents upon each lot not enclosed: *Provided* that this shall not be required in case where the Lot-holder making transfer, at same time purchases an equal number of lots.

[June 19, 1867.–1d

NOTICE.

The Indian Doctor, known as the Lung, Throat, Heart and Blood Physician, will pay another visit to Gettysburg, room at the Eagle Hotel, MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JUNE, and will remain until the 1st of July, where he can be consulted free of charge, with the greatest confidence, and full assurance of cure can be given in many cases after a thorough examination. All his former patrons and others who desire his services will please call in time, as the Doctor can not prolong his stay.

We use such balms as have no life
With nature or the laws of life.
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison seek to ease their pain;
But our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure our ills—
The simple herb beneath our feet
Well used, relieves our pain complete.
June 19–4d

$20.00 AGENTS WANTED—$100.00—Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and tailoring. Treadle or stand alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address
DUNHAM & WILSON,
707 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 19, 1867.–3m

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S

Corner 10th and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN

prepared for the Counting Room and Business life in general.

THEORY & PRACTICE

combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION

is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

Students received at any time.

College open all the year.

For particulars send for circulars.
June 19, 1867.–1y

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

AT

J. C. ZOUCK & SON'S,

NEW OXFORD, PENN'A.

We have just returned from the City where we bought a very large and well selected stock of goods suitable in our line under the late decline. Our stock consists in part of Plain all Wool De Laines, Challie De Laines, Calicoes, Plaids, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Linens. A large lot of Ladies' Balmoral Gaiters, plain and tipped Morocco Shoes.

A complete assortment of Groceries at our rates. Hardware such as Tire Iron, Spring, Shear, Blister and Cast Steels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Bar, Nail Rods, Hammered Iron, Nails, Spikes, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Grindstones, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., China and Queensware by the set.

We invite the public to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we are determined to sell them at the lowest cash prices.

June 12, 1867.–3m

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

and other materials for Men's Wear, furnished and made up, to order, on short notice.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

Work also solicited from Customers, who purchase their Goods elsewhere.

W. T. KING,
York street, opposite the Bank.
June 12, 1867.–1y

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

TATE & CULP

Are now building a variety of COACH WORK of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care, and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any other in or out of the cities. All we ask is an inspection of our work, to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

☞REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg, Pa.
June 12, 1867.—tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS!!

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEDICINES IN THE WORLD.

Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, and Fever and Ague.

Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect *cures* effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the system and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists White & Howland, Proprietors Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. W. B. Moffat, New York.

April 4, 1867.—1yeow

CLIMAX! CLIMAX!!

PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE,

A FAMILY BLESSING FOR 25 CENTS

It heals without a scar. No family should be without it.

We warrant it to cure Scrofula, Sores, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Tetter, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. For Sore Breast or Nipples, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, &c., it makes a perfect cure.

It has been used over fifteen years, without one failure.

It has no parallel—having perfectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies had failed. It is a compound of Arnica with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in larger boxes than any other Ointment.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. White & Howland, Proprietors, 121 Liberty Street, New York.

March 26, 1867.–1yeow

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received for remodeling the Church School House in Highland township, Adams county, up to Saturday, the 29th of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place there will be a meeting of the Board of School Directors to contract for the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.
June 12.–td
DAVID STEWART, *Pres't.*

NOTICE.

The School Directors of "Gettysburg School District" will meet on *Monday evening, July 8th*, to elect Teachers for Public Schools of said district. The County Superintendent will examine applicants in the School Building, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day.

By order of the Board,
June 12.–td
J. F. McCREARY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration

on the estate of Daniel Fidler, late of Straban township, Adams county, Penna., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

George Boyer, Adm'r.
June 12.–6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters

Testamentary on the estate of David Gardner, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Penna., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

John Wolford, Executor.
June 12, 1867.–6t*

NOTICE.

The subscriber has now thoroughly repaired his Grist and Saw Mills, known as "McElhenny's Mill" on Marsh Creek, and is prepared to do GRINDING AND SAWING of every kind at short notice. He solicits the patronage of the neighborhood, and will guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call.

June12, 1867.–tf
George Gingell.

SETTLE UP.

The books of Biddle & Strickhouse have been placed in my hands for collection. All claims not settled by the first of July next, will immediately thereafter be closed by suit.

June 5, 1867.–3t
A. V. Cover.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A REAPER AND MOWER,

OF MANNY'S PATENT—all in good order—with two knives. For terms, &c., inquire of the undersigned, in Cumberland township.

June 12, 1867.–3t*
Gregg Cole.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 8 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It includes how a homely man may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the broken-hearted loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive by return post, paid by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, H. Y.
Feb. 28, 1867.–6m Pssp, N. Y.

THOSE who desire brilliancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which is the source of beauty. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is daily doing this. Use the Hair Renewer. The two things

Real Estate Sales.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

I offer for sale my FARM situated in Straban township, two miles east of Gettysburg, on the turnpike leading to York, and known on the old Trostle Farm. It contains 183 ACRES of good land, and is in a high state of cultivation. It has been thoroughly limed, and is in good repair. The fences are mostly of good locust posts and chestnut rails. There are about 20 ACRES of good Meadow, lying in three separate parts. There are also about 35 acres of thriving timber and good springs of Water in every field except one. There is a new two-story BRICK HOUSE, and a Bank Barn over 100 feet long nearly covered. There is an excellent Spring near the House, also a good well of water near the Barn. About 6 Acres are covered with excellent grafted Fruit —Apples and peaches.

☞Any person wishing to purchase a good Home will do well to view this snug little Farm before purchasing elsewhere.

June 5, 1867.—tf
JOSEPH TROSTLE.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

I offer at private sale at my residence in Tyrone township, one mile west of Hunterstown, on the Menallen road, 100 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 50 which are a two-story Log House, weather-boarded, and plastered Stone Kitchen, and Bank Barn. There is a good well of Water near the House; also two streams of never-failing water running through the farm. About 20 Acres are of young thriving TIMBER, with a never-failing Spring of running water thereon. There are about 25 Acres of good Meadow Land; also a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and a good ORCHARD OF FRUIT. The Farm has been limed three times within fifteen years. It is in a high state of cultivation, and is surrounded with Mills and Churches. There is a good School-house on the farm.

☞Any person wishing to see this Farm, or that on the York turnpike, will find me at home at all times.

June 5, 1867.—tf
JOSEPH TROSTLE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

I will sell the Farms,

No. 1. Lying on the Harrisburg and Gettysburg road between York Springs and Heidlersburg, containing 121 ACRES, with improvements, now occupied by James Miller. Price $25 per acre.

No. 2. Lying on the Carlisle and New Oxford road, between Heidlersburg and New Chester, containing 145 ACRES, with good improvements, now occupied by George J. Shank. Price $50 per acre.

Terms: One half to be paid on the delivery of the deed; the balance to suit the purchaser, either in cash or in first judgment Bonds of not less than $200, No. 1, and $400 for No. 2, to be paid annually with interest.

☞These farms are patented, lie handsomely and have been limed.

W. F. BONNER.
May 29, 1867.–tf

VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave Gettysburg, offers at Private Sale, the HOUSE in which he now resides, in Baltimore street. It has been thoroughly repaired, painted and papered; is furnished with an abundance of soft water, and with gas. The property has a front of Seventy-eight feet on Baltimore st., has a spacious yard, with a number of choice Fruit Trees in it, and a large Barn in the rear of it. Possession given August 15th, 1867.

F. A. MUHLENBERG, Jr.
June 5, 1867.–tf

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The County Commissioners take this method of informing the Tax-payers of Adams county that the State Auditor-*Gen*eral no longer allow abatement for early payments of State Taxes—but *add* five per cent. to the quota of each county that does not pay by the 1st of August. The Commissioners therefore give notice that in order to meet this demand, Tax-payers throughout this county will be expected to pay on or before the 15TH DAY OF JULY NEXT—otherwise five per cent. must be added by the Collectors in all cases.

By order of Commissioners,
May 29, 1867.–td
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Adams county, until THURSDAY, the 20th day of JUNE next, for BUILDING A COVERED WOODEN BRIDGE ACROSS OPOSSUM CREEK, at Bricker's Mill, on the road leading from Bricker's Mill to Bender's Church.—The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span one hundred and three feet long—to be built of the best materials white pine. Stone can be had near the site of the Bridge. They will find a

Plans and specifications can be seen by persons wishing to bid on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.

ABRAHAM KRISE,
SAMUEL WOLF,
NICHOLAS WEIKERMAN,
Commissioners.
Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk. [May 29, 1867.–td

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration

on the estate of Jesse Rice, of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Maria A. Rice, Adm'x.
Leander H. Rice, Adm'r.
May 16, 1867.–6t

NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on

the estate of James Witherspoon, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Freedom township and the last named residing in the borough of Gettysburg, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Joseph Witherspoon,
Joel B. Danner,
May 9, 1867.–6t Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters

Testamentary on the Estate of John Warner, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Penna., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Noah D. Snyder,
May 29, 1867.–6t* Executor.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Gardner & Brother, of Petersburg, Y. S., is hereby dissolved.

All persons indebted to said firm, will please make payment without delay. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

Carriages, Harness, &c.

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

On "the Hill," Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.—Constantly on hand and made to order, all kinds of
RIDING SADDLES,
WAGON SADDLES,
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
DRAUGHT HARNESS,
RIDING BRIDLES,
BLIND BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
FLY NETS, &c.

As low as the lowest.
May 23, 1867.—tf. J. M. ROWE.

CARRIAGE-MAKING RESUMED.

The war being over, the undersigned have resumed the
CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,
at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.,
on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING
done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale. Thanking for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.
May 29.—tf DANNER & ZIEGLER.

NEW FIRM! AT THE OLD STAND.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I have associated with me, in business, my son, JOHN F. McCREARY, under the firm and style of D. McCREARY & SON, and I desire to say to my old friends and the public generally that, since the war, the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., has been revived at the old established and well known stand on Baltimore Street, one square south of the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.

Having had an experience of 40 years in this establishment, I feel assured, that, with renewed attention to business, we can still further merit and receive a full share of public patronage.
Feb. 1, 1866. DAVID McCREARY.

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our
Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Side Leathers,
Saddles, Harness, all kinds, with or
Plain or Quilted Seat no without fastenings,
Horn, Housings,
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Scotch Collars (leather),
Saddles, " " (ticking),
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths, No Seam Collars,
Wagon Saddles, Best Welt Harness Collars,
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, Patent Leather Collars,
fair or black, rounded or stitched or unstitched,
flat, Best Leather Wagon Whips,
Martingales, 4, 4½, and 5 feet long,
Carriage Harness, all styles, Plaited Team Whips,
silver or black, mounted, Trotting Whips,
Heavy Draft Harness, Ladies' Riding Twigs,
Blind Bridles, Whip Lashes,
Girths, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
Croppers,

In short, everything that pertains to a first-class general horse furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country, (two having worked in this establishment for the last thirty years.)

We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draft and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves as our work cannot fail to recommend itself.
Feb. 1, 1866.—tf DAVID McCREARY & SON.

Groceries.

SWAN'S GROCERY.

JOHN SWAN

Has just received a splendid assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, which he will sell upon the corner of the public square, in Gettysburg.

SUGARS.

The finest lot of Sugars ever brought to Gettysburg, and very cheap.

COFFEE.

His Coffee is superior to any offered in the place. If you don't believe it come and see.

MOLASSES.

If you want the best Syrups and Molasses in town you will find them at Swan's.

QUEENSWARE, &c.

His stock of Queensware, Dishes, Lamps, &c., is full cheap and good. Every style and price.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

His Cigars and Tobacco are of superior quality. Acknowledged by good judges to be the best in the market.

CANDIES AND NOTIONS.

Particular attention paid to this department. A full supply of Candies, Nuts, Fruit, Soaps, Fancy articles, in short any and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. In buying in my stock I was careful to know what I was buying, and am now prepared to sell not only GOOD Groceries, but to sell them very cheap. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.
May 29 1866. JOHN M. SWAN.

WM. BOYER & SON,

KEEP constantly on hand a splendid assortment of
Coffee,
Sugar, Tea, Syrups,
Spices, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Notions,
Tobacco, Cigars, Confections,

and everything connected with a Family Grocery. We will always keep up a full supply of goods and sell them at prices which cannot fail to please. Call and see us at our stand in York street, opposite the Bank of Gettysburg. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
May 29, 1865.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HENRY OVERDEER,
On the Hill in Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa.

HAS made arrangements to get fresh supplies every week from the City and is determined to sell cheap. He invites all to give them a call, his stock consists of Groceries, Notions, Flour, Corn Meal, Chopped Feed, Corn, Oats, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Sugar, Coffees, Teas, Syrup, Molasses, Candles, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, Real Cider, Vinegar, and a great variety of Notions, Candies, &c., &c.

The cash or trade will be given for County Produce such as Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Rags, &c. [May 29, 1867.—tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

TELL EVRYEBODY YOU SEE THAT

GILBERT,

JUST above the Court-House, and opposite the *Compiler* Office, will sell you everything in the GROCERY AND PROVISION Line cheaper than you can get it elsewhere.

Sugars, Coffees, Molasses,
Candies, Coal Oil, Syrups, Brooms,
Brushes, Tubs, Tobacco, Cigars,
Notions of all kinds, HAM, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, always on hand. Give me a call, as I am determined to accommodate. BUTTER, EGGS, and all kinds of Country Produce taken, for which the highest cash price will be given. Don't forget the place—two doors above the Court-House. Don't pass without calling, as I solicit your patronage.
May 29.—tf

Important TO ALL PERSONS!

HENDRICKS & WARREN have purchased the Store situated on York street, two doors east of Wolf's Hotel, formerly occupied by J. A. Grimes, and latterly by G. H Swope, where they will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
including Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Rice, Potatoes, Salt, Tobacco, &c., with every article to be found in a first-class Grocery. Also CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS and FANCY ARTICLES.

They hope to receive a share of public patronage, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the custom heretofore given to the establishment.

JOHN HENDRICKS,
HIRAM WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

New Grocery, and Flour Store.

MEALS & BROTHER,

HAVING opened a Grocery, Flour and Vegetable Store, in the Room formerly occupied by Geo. Little, on West Middle street, they extend an invitation to all buyers to give them a call.—Everything in their line, fresh from the city and country will be kept on hand. They are determined to sell, as cheap as the cheapest, and they only ask the lowest living profits, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. MEALS & BRO.
May 29, 1865.

Grocery & Liquor Store.

A LARGE assortment of fine
GROCERIES,
Teas, Coffees, White Sugars of all kinds, and Brown Sugars, cheap, fine new crop Orleans Molasses, and all grades of Syrups; MESS MACKEREL, best in market.—All kinds of
LIQUORS,
wholesale and retail, prime Wine, Brandy, Rye Whisky &c., for medicinal and other purposes, in any quantity.

B. Mahler's Herb Bitters, and the "Great Zingari Bitters."
W. J. MARTIN,
May 29, 1867.—tf Balt. more st., Gettysburg.

COAL and FISH OIL of the best quality for sale by WM. BOYER & SON

FRESH supply of Groceries, Notions, Tobaccos, &c., constantly receiving and for sale by WM. BOYER & SON.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK,

Cooper Institute, New York.

HADLEY

Is constantly receiving Large Invoices of
FRENCH CHINA,
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 130 pieces,		$30.00
" " " "	Tea " "	7.00
" " " "	Dinner Plates, per doz.,	2.00
" " " "	Tea " "	1.50
" " " "	Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces,	2.00
French Cut Goblets, per dozen,		2.00

Also, Fancy Goods in China, Dinner, Tea, Toilet Sets, White Parian Stone Ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c., at equally low prices. Goods packed to go all over the world, by express or otherwise. House Furnishing Goods in large variety.

Remember HADLEY'S Middle of the Block.

Send for Catalogue.

No Connection with corner Stores.
March 21, 1867.—3m

Agricultural Implements.

THE PREMIUM MOWER AND REAPER,

DODGES HARVESTER.

AWARDED the Special Diploma and Grand Medal of *Honor* as the best combined *Mower* Hand-Raking Reaper and Self-Raking Reaper—on exhibition at the great fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association October 6th, 1866.

OHIO AND BUCKEYE PATENTS

At the great trial of Reapers and Mowers at Auburn N. Y., in July last by the New York State Agricultural Society, this Machine was awarded the preference over all others in Class No 5. This class was the most important of any as it embraced Mowing and Hand or Self-Raking Reaper in the same Machine.

This Machine has been awarded Medals and first Premiums by the Pennsylvania and Iowa State Fairs, and by hundreds of County Fairs in all parts of the country.—This Machine took the first Premium at the Adams County Agricultural Fair held at Bendersville, September 1866. Also,

BALL'S OHIO AND RUSSEL'S SCREW POWER,

Both first-class Machines, having sold a number of these Machines in the last three years. They have given general satisfaction wherever used. We ask farmers before buying a machine to call and examine these machines before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be able to make a better selections. We could produce quite a number of certificates from some of our best Farmers in the County, but deem it unnecessary, as we warrant these machines to give satisfaction with a fair trial, or no sale. Insured for one season.

Extras always kept on hand. We have made arrangements to have repairing done when needed at any time and on moderate terms.

With the above we have for sale a number of valuable farming Implements.

SULKY CORN PLOUGH

Can be used for ploughing and cultivating corn—finishing one row at a time. Also, the best tool for loosening up corn ground or putting in seeding—by raising the front shovels it can be used for marking out corn ground —marking two rows at a time. A Cornplanter can also be attached, planting 2 rows at a time.

CORN GRUSHERS

For crushing corn in the ear or shelled.

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS

For Schools, Churches, Farms, &c.

STEEL PLOUGH SMYTH'S PATENT.

HAY RAKES

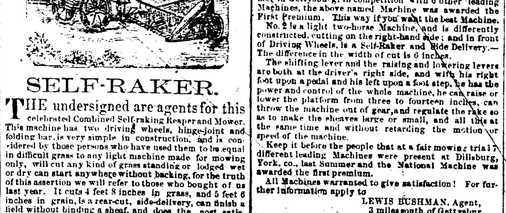
An article every Farmer should have—the best in the market. Hand or self-discharging

GRAIN DRILLS, (Willough by's Patent) with Crowell's Guano attachment.

Harrisburg GRAIN FAN (Reynold's Patent) considered the best mill ever in use in this county.

Any of the above machines can be had by calling on or addressing the subscriber 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road, where specimen machines can be seen. WM. WIBLE, Agent.
April 4, 1867.—tf. Gettysburg, Pa.

HUBBARD'S



SELF-RAKER.

THE undersigned are agents for this celebrated Combined Self-raking Reaper and Mower. This machine has two driving wheels, hinge-joint and folding bar, is very simple in construction, and is considered by those persons who have used them to be equal in difficult grass to any light draft machine made for mowing only, will cut any kind of grass standing or lodged wet or dry can start anywhere without backing, for the truth of this assertion we will refer to those who bought of us last year. It cuts 4 feet 8 inches in grass, and 5 feet 6 inches in grain, is a rear-cut, side-delivery, can finish a field without binding a sheaf, and does the most satisfactory work in lodged grain, to be worked by two horses in grain or grass. We claim this Self-raker to be the best in existence. We will give our reasons:

1st. This Self-raker has four rakes (no blanks or fans) which all fall into the lodged grain as low as the knife in several feet in front of it and rise gradually after the grain is on platform, and continue to revolve until you have a sheaf then the driver moves a small lever and either rake will sweep the platform, by which you will see that you can always have a full sheaf, thereby saving binding, gathering and dividing sheaf.

2nd. If you wish to put the driver on the horse, or the grain is one thickness that it will permit to make a sheaf each revolution, without aid of the driver. You can do so by simple drawing one bolt, and still keep all the rakes on to drop into the lodged grain and bring it up before the knife reaches it. Here is one point we wish to call your attention to. Take notice where all these rakes strike into the grain and then compare them with those on other Self-Rakers.

3rd. If you wish your oats on a swath, tie your lever fast, and it will do its work perfectly and you will be free of your driver.

4th. It is a well known fact that in Hand-raking Reapers that the reel must be changed for different kinds of grass, and also necessary for Self-rake to make perfect work in extreme tall or short grain, this rake works in a pivit, and by changing two bolts. We have this most desirable and indispensable improvement over all others; With a combination of three of these four desirable points, it has been unanimously acknowledged by all disinterested and practical machinists that it is decidedly simple and durable in its construction.

At the great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, New York, last July, which is conceded to be one of the largest and severest trial ever held in the United States, lasting several weeks, under the entire management of the New York State Agricultural Society, this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Combined Self-raking Reaper and Mower, (Class No. 4.) Since the great trial, different machines are claiming Medals, when no persons are in a fog about it. Over fifty machines were entered in the different classes for the different medals.

Class No. 1, Light Mowers; No. 2, Reapers, Hand Rake, (for grain only); No. 2½, Reapers, Self-rake, (for grain only); No. 3, Combined Reaper and Mower, (Hand-rake); No. 4 Combined Reaper and Mower, (Self-rake); No. 5 Combined Hand and Self-raking Reaper and Mower, thrown out on account of inferior work.)

At the Field Trial held by the Centre County Agricultural Society, on McAllister's farm, last July, Hubbard's Combined Self-raking Reaper and Mower was awarded the highest premium for the best work in grain and grass. See Pamphlets for report. We have machines now on hand and invite farmers to come and see them. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction in all respects. Extras always on hand. Branch Shop at York, Penna. Address Granite Hill Post-office, Adams county, Pa.

Also Pratt & Smedley's Patent Horse Rakes on hand, built by Geo. W. Grant & Co., Columbia, Pa.
HENRY THOMAS & SON, Agents.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP, April 24th, 1867.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, WALLACE & Co.—Last harvest I purchased one of your Combined Self Rakers, and I pronounce it a first class Machine. Can cut any kind of Grass wet or dry, at a very slow pace, and never chokes. The Self Raker works very well. I believe that it can bring up lodged Grain that no other Machine can do with blanks, and can be changed for different kinds of Grain, which is a great advantage. HENRY W. SWARTZ.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP, April 24th, 1867.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, WALLACE & Co.—I bought one of your Combined Self Raking Reapers and Mowers, and can recommend it as a splendid Mower. Never chokes, and of light draught, and the Rake does all it is recommended to do. It is a great advantage to make the sheaves any size you wish,
Yours truly. JOHN SOCKS, Sr.
JOHN SOCKS, Jr.

STRABAN TOWNSHIP, April 24th, 1867.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, WALLACE & Co.—We, the undersigned, having used and fairly tested the Hubbard Combined Reaper and Mower, (Hand Rake,) can recommend it as of light draught, and free from side draught, and believe it to be the best Combined Machine in our locality, and has given us general satisfaction. Yours truly,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
JOHN STAHLEY,
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF.

GERMANY TOWNSHIP, April 24th, 1867.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, WALLACE & Co.—I purchased one of your Combined Machines after going to see three different Self Rakers working. I immediately went to the test in grain that leaned away from the Machine on two sides, and it gave entire satisfaction. I then cut my Oats crop, and cut a large quantity of Grass, and will say for the Hubbard that it will not choke in any kind of Grass, wet or dry, standing or lodged, at the slowest gait your horses will walk, is free from side draught, and light weight on horses' necks, and is light work for two horses. The Self Rake is without a doubt the best Self Raker out. It has four Rakes, (no blanks,) and can bring up lodged Grain that no Hand Raker can do, and can regulate the stubble the size you wish—changing the Rake for any kind of Grain. That it will make nice work in the tallest Rye or the shortest Clover seed, and fit the Grain to one thickness, can make a sheaf each revolution of the Raker without any aid from the driver; can also mow Oats, which is another great advantage no other Machine has.
Yours truly, SAMUEL WEAVER.

GERMANY TOWNS' P, April 24th, 1867.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, WALLACE & Co.—I purchased one of your Combined Self Rakers from your Agents, HENRY THOMAS & SON, and can consistently recommend it as very good Mower of light draught, and the Self Rake is decidedly the best Raker can do.
Yours truly,
JACOB KING.

I can endorse the above recommendation of Mr. King, as I have one of the same Machines.
JONAS ROYER.

BRINKERHOFF'S CORN SHELLER, SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

The undersigned would inform the Agricultural public that he has purchased from the Patentee of this extraordinary machine, the Patent Right for the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Brinkerhoff's Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner, is pronounced the best machine of the kind in this country. And in proof, it may be mentioned that the "Advisory Committee appointed to select Implements for exhibition at the Universal Ex-

Agricultural Implements.

position in Paris, in 1867, have selected this Sheller as the best in America," and at the request of J. C. Derby, U. S. Agent, a machine has been shipped to Paris for exhibition. One important feature in this machine is that it will shell ears large, small or crooked, perfectly clean, and separates the cob and chaff from the Corn ready for market.

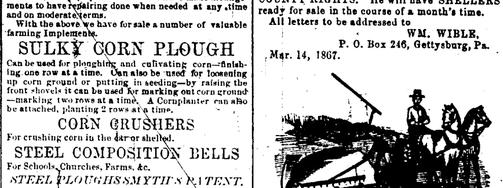
The fact may also be stated that at the great trial of Agricultural Implements, at Auburn, N. Y., in July last, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Brinkerhoff Corn Sheller, Separator and Cleaner was reported by one of the most competent Committees as the best Corn Sheller out. They say, "We have carefully examined and thoroughly tested this machine, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it *the best Corn Sheller we ever saw.*" The report is signed by such men as John Stanton Gould, President N. Y. State Agricultural Society; B. P. Johnson, Secretary to same; Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune; S. Edward Todd, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Times.

From among many complimentary newspaper notices, the following, from the N. Y. *Observer*, is deemed sufficient:

"Among all the Hand Corn Shellers made in New York and Albany—and one single firm manufacturers more than 10,000 annually—not one can enter the circle with the Sheller just invented by J. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, New York. It shells, separates and cleanses, rapidly and easily, at one operation, as fast as the ears can be put in the hopper."

The undersigned is now prepared to dispose of COUNTY RIGHTS. He will have SHELLERS ready for sale in the course of a month's time.

All letters to be addressed to
WM. WIBLE,
P. O. Box 246, Gettysburg, Pa.
Mar. 14, 1867.



THE NATIONAL REAPERS AND MOWERS.

HOFFHEIN'S PATENTS.

THE No. 1 Machine has Two Driving Wheels, Hinge Joint and Folding Bar, making it very convenient to move from one place to another; is very simple in its construction, extremely light draught, and durable, cuts 4 feet 10 inches in grass and 6 feet 2 inches in grain; is a Self-Raker and Side-Delivery, and is capable of cutting a whole field without binding a sheaf, and does the most satisfactory work.

This Machine can also be used as a Hand Machine without injuring its qualities as a Reaper. The Machine is warranted to cut grass as well as any Single Mower that cuts the same width. It is a strong one horse Machine—three or four can be used, if required, in fully ground.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS have been made for the coming season.

The Machine is also perfectly balanced, no weight on the horses' necks in Mowing or Reaping.

Always remember that at the Mowing trial last Summer in Gettysburg, in competition with 5 other leading Machines, the above named Machine was awarded the First Premium. This way if you want the best Machine.

No. 2 is a light two-horse Machine, and is completely constructed, cutting on the right-hand side; and in front of Driving Wheels, is a Self-Raker and Side Delivery.—The difference in the width of cut is 6 inches.

The shifting lever and the raising and lowering levers are both at the driver's right side, and with his right foot upon a pedal and his left hand on the lever, he has the power and control of the whole machine, he can raise or lower the platform from three to fourteen inches, can throw the machine out of gear, regulate the rake so as to make the sheaves large or small, and all this at the same time and without retarding the motion or speed of the machine.

Keep it before the people that at a fair mowing trial in different localities, Machines were present at Dillsburg, York, co., last Summer and the No. 2 Machine was awarded the first premium.

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction! For further information apply to
LEWIS HUSHMAN, Agent,
3 miles south of Gettysburg
March 14, 1867.—tf

SHIREMAN'S

NATIONAL SELF-DISCHARGING STEEL SPRING TOOTH

Horse Rake!

Patented Sept. 9th, 1862, and Re-issued Dec. 6th, 1864.

THIS Rake is an Independent Steel Spring Tooth Rake, and has proven itself to be the most perfect HORSE RAKE in use. With this Rake the Horse does all the work, both the Raking and Discharging, by the Driver moving a lever a few inches, which throws it into gear as he goes, moves forward it raises the teeth and discharges its load, and then shifts out of gear itself, the teeth dropping down ready to rake again. By this operation it is readily understood that the *Raker has hardly any work to do.*

Important improvements have been made of late, making it more simple than in its construction. Thousands of them have been sold in the few last years and gives the best kind of satisfaction.

Circulars giving a fuller description of these Machines can be had by applying to the Agent.

Apply to LEWIS HUSHMAN, Agent.
3 miles south of Gettysburg.
March 14, 1867.—tf

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE

THE very best and latest improved machine in use, for sale at the CLOTHING STORE of JACOBS & BRO., in the Diamond, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where you can buy the best and cheapest Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, and every variety of goods in the line of

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

You can have them cut out and made up in the very best style if you wish, at moderate prices, and will sell only for ready cash whatever.
Aug. 16, 1866. GEO. JACOBS & BRO.

SEWING MACHINES!

THE GROVER & BAKER.

THE BEST IN USE.—These Machines have become so well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the first premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged by all who have tried them. The "Grover & Baker Stitch" and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other Machine.—They are the only Machines in use and unbroken stitch perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to Family use. They are almost noiseless, sew directly from the Spool without winding or rewinding, and in their construction. They are easy to manage, and can be worked by almost any child. Every family should have one. *They are labor, They are time, and they are money,* and do their work better than it can be done by hand.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams co., where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.

Needles and Thread will also be supplied.
J. S. WITHEROW, Agent,
Aug. 16, 1866.—tf. Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S SEWING MACHINES,

699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These World-renowned Sewing Machines were awarded the Highest Premium at the World's Fair, in London, and six First Premiums at the N. Y. State Fair of 1866, and are celebrated for doing the best work, using less thread, making the stitch the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.

These machines are made at our new and spacious Factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, cotton or woolen goods with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the cloth each revolution of the Raker without any aid from the driver; can also mow Oats, which is another great advantage no other Machine has.
SAMUEL WEAVER.

The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him. Send for Circulars.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, General Agents,
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March 28, 1867.—3m

Medical.

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This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, that say
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome an' gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say,
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the Maiden, handsome and gay,
To the Man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say,
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away
To caress the people, sad and gay,
Unto the man who has a new lease on life—
If you would not be bald or gray,
Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

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Eradicates Bruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp, and Skin,

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Two Tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

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Jan. 19, 1867.—1y

Medical.

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S. T.—1860—X.

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They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
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